THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1935—VOL. XXVIII, NO. 2

**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Forces New Ship Safety

Japan's China Is Mere Chip

Italy's Oil Is Seen Checking

American Spurt Won't Hold Up

Coffee Fails to Brace Brazil

10 U. S. Women Lead Dressers

THE U. S. Department of Commerce intends that within five years no passenger ship flying the American flag shall be able to sink, capsize or burn under any reasonable conditions. This idea of excellence caps a program of steady improvement on sea-going vessels now being carried on by the Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection. Commerce Department officials have let it be known that the Morro Castle and Mohawk sea tragedies are inciting far-reaching reforms throughout the merchant service. During six months inspectors from boards under 12 naval architects have carried on an expert study of the characteristics of every passenger vessel. Records are kept secret and Director Joseph B. Weaver notifies the ship companies of improvements that should be made. Co-operation has been immediate and thorough—American ships are bringing standards previously unknown to the merchant marine.

* * *

If Japan's attempt to set up a huge autonomous state in China dwindles to an eventuation which is like a reflection on Tokyo. Instead of the five North China provinces joining in, the new political ally embraces merely 25 counties in Hopei and Chahar including not 90,000,000 people as was expected, but only 4,000,000. Japan appeals to the provinces to join in, but there is no spontaneity and observers regard the present coup as failing. China, whose submissive leaders appeared to have been brought under Japanese domination, has another opportunity to build up resistance against the Japanese encroachment. So Tokyo may wait and cling doggedly to its slogan—"Japan's destiny lies inevitably on the Asiatic mainland."

* * *

If Geneva is gratified at the prospect of its being able to exclude all important oil from the aggressor Italy. While the League Committee of 18 adjourns for several days, it is understood that fine progress is being made with Russia and Roumania, chief continental furnishers of Italy's oil. They have completely acquiesced in the policy of extending sanctions to petrol. League leaders feel that the strong protests by Secretary Hull and the American threats to call loans on ship lines delivering oil will presently diminish the American supply to nil. This in spite of the fact that American oil exports to Italy jumped from 61,708 barrels in September to 417,474 barrels in October—But America rises to the fact that it must aid the sanctions on Italy since their success means the triumph of justice and the actual ending of war.

* * *

If Britain, chief backer of the League's course, is believed to fear less now from American trading than from a revolt in France against enforcement of sanctions. The French situation has grown steadily less reliable. From the first a large French element which wished to retain the new friendship with Italy has fought sanctions at every turn. Premier Laval has difficulty in maintaining the support of France he has pledged to the League's course. Laval faces the possible overthrow of his Government. Hence an intimation from London direct to Premier Mussolini that it is willing to discuss peace terms on Ethiopia—Britain, feeling this new threat, knows that the great game to end war now calls for the utmost delicacy and skill.

* * *

If Revolution flares in Brazil and sharp fighting goes on. President Getolio Vargas with the backing of Senate and Chamber places the whole of Brazil under the law of state of seige to crush what he calls a Leftist uprising. Regiments of troops have mutinied in two states and seized Pernambuco and Natal. While bullets fly in night fighting the Graf Zeppelin comes floating in from Friedrichshafen, Germany, and has a new experience. "No cause for anxiety," the Graf cables home, as it prepares to ride out the rebellion, just as it rides out any other storm. Brazil has various difficulties but one which leads all others. Coffee, its great staple, is down—When Brazil is free of such reliance on this uncertain stimulant its economic nerves will be far steadier.

* * *

If Outstanding American women win glittering honors. A poll of Paris dressmakers conducted by the Associated Press finds that one half of the 20 best dressed women in the world are Americans. Lady Mendl, wife of Sir Charles Mendl of the British Embassy in Paris, the former Elsie de Wolfe of New York, is given the palm as the world's best dressed woman. The other Americans are Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Baroness Eugene de Rothschild, Mrs. Ernest Simpson, Mrs. Cole Porter, Mrs. John Marriott, Mrs. Gilbert Miller, Ina Claire, Constance Bennett, Kay Francis. The dressmakers give themselves some credit but not too much—They know it is quite as much the wearing as the clothes themselves that makes these feminine leaders outshine.

Nickel Turkey Dinner In School Cafeterias

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, Nov. 26

"TURKEY dinners" for 5 cents will be offered in Philadelphia school cafeterias once each week until Christmas.

More than 10,000 pounds of turkey have been purchased by the cafeteria department. Each "dinner" will actually be a hot turkey sandwich made up of one ounce of turkey, two ounces of gravy and two slices of bread.

Majority Forces Airline to Forbid Liquor on Planes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 26—Convinced by an "overwhelming majority" of letters and ballots saying "no" to the query, "Shall we serve cocktails on our airplanes?" American Airlines, Inc., has decided to serve no liquor in its planes in the future.

A count made early this week showed 2000 votes in favor of serving cocktails, and 15,000 against.

Policy Stands

This means that its existing policy regarding liquor is maintained. American Airlines has never served cocktails, but raised the question in an advertisement after it had received requests for them from individual passengers. What did the general public—airplane passengers and potential passengers—think about the matter? The officials of the company put the issue up to them, promising to abide by the decision of the majority.

After the publication of the advertisements, votes poured in. The polls were held open much longer than originally intended because the stream of ballots continued so long unabated. At the last report, more than a month after the original announcement, votes were still coming in at a rate of 200 a day. Many thousands of coupons and several thousands of letters were received.

Danger of Liquor

The company is satisfied with the decision. Airplane companies see the danger of carrying intoxicated passengers and do not permit them to board planes. If liquor were to be served, the employees of the line would have to take on the difficult task of deciding how many cocktails they could serve an individual passenger without permitting him to become intoxicated. It was a responsibility they did not seek. But the officials of the company declared their position was neutral. They would follow the wishes of the public.

Replies from passengers and "potential passengers" indicated that many people feared it would be impossible to prevent intoxication once flying bars were established. They do not want to have drunken people as flying companions, nor do they want liquor for themselves on their aerial journeys.

China Counters Autonomy With Reform Scheme

Generalissimo Chiang Heads Military Affairs Group in North China

Sung Named to Post

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SHANGHAI, Nov. 26—The Chinese Central Government moved to check the North China autonomy movement today by adoption of a sweeping five-point program of administrative reforms.

Responsible Japanese quarters said the Central Government's Executive Committee, meeting at Nanking, decided:

1. To establish a Peiping office of the executive body, with War Minister Ho Ying-chin as director.
2. To abolish the Peiping branch of the military council.
3. To transfer the Council's business to a military affairs commission of which Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek would be chairman.

Japan's Ally Chosen

4. To appoint Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan, North China overlord, reputedly selected by Japan to head an autonomous nation in that area, to the newly created post of Pacification Commissioner for Hopei and Chahar provinces.
5. To order dismissal and arrest of Yin Ju-keng, Chinese administrator of the demilitarized zone and self-appointed chairman of the newly formed East Hopei autonomous state.

The Japanese military had given the Central Government the alternative, in effect, of undertaking its own North China reforms or seeing the autonomy movement cut loose five northern provinces, with their population of some 90,000,000.

Take Positive Stand

The report of the Nanking decision on reforms followed an announcement by a spokesman for the South China delegation to the Kuomintang (Nationalist Party) Congress that Generalissimo Chiang, military overlord of the Central Government, must take a positive stand to hold the newly won southern co-operation.

The Japanese press had predicted Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan, virtual ruler of Hopei and Chahar Provinces, would proclaim himself in favor of autonomy within two or three days, as the result of conferences at Peiping, unless other action were taken.

Chinese officials insisted, however, that General Sung had not yet made any decision in the movement.

Ready to Suppress Move

Gen. Shang Chen, another North China military leader, had come forth vigorously for immediate suppression of the self-government program "by armed force if necessary."

General Shang's army, the second most powerful in Hopei Province, recently moved into southern Hopei after a reported disagreement with Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan.

General Shang's opposition to

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Geneva Wants U. S. to Act on Oil Sanctions

Committee of 18 Plans to Meet Next Month on New Embargo

Laval Seeks Way Out

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Nov. 26—With the complete acquiescence of the Soviets and Roumania to the League's proposed oil sanctions against Italy, it becomes known that they are demanding that all nations—whether members of the League or not—shall declare themselves willing to apply the same measure on the same date.

The Soviets and Roumania, which are the chief continental furnishers of oil to Italy, want a definite declaration from the United States on the subject, to insure their own action.

They indicate that they will not be satisfied with any general statement of sympathy with the purpose of such an embargo, from Washington. They want to know, if possible, what the United States intends to do about shutting off the flow of oil to Italy.

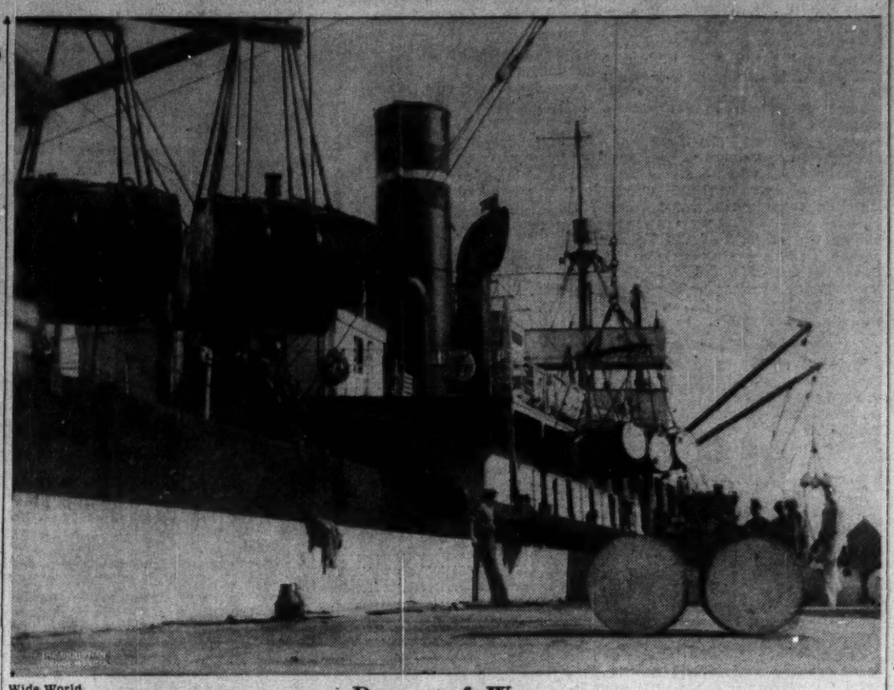
Meeting Put Off

The postponed meeting of the Committee of Eighteen, which was to consider an embargo on petrol, gives rise to considerable speculation. The news did not emanate from Geneva, where no decision had been taken, but was sent from Paris. The committee's president, Augusto Vasconcelos, has therefore merely accepted the decision. There is some dissatisfaction and the question is asked whether the postponement is purely formal or is meant as an evasion of the issue.

Waits on France

At present the intention is to call a meeting of the Co-ordination Committee for Dec. 5 or 6, but if there should be Cabinet changes in France it is believed the delay may be greater. Pierre Laval, now Premier of France, is credited either with wishing to leave the responsibility for this grave sanction to his successor or in the event of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)



Wide World

Drums of War

While Signal Drums Rumble in Ethiopian Jungles Protesting Against the Invasion of Italian Troops, Across the Ocean in an American Port Other Drums Rumble: Drums of Aviation Gasoline Rumbling Down the Runways and Into the Hold of an American Vessel Bound for the War Zone; Real Drums of War, Ammunition for the Gas Tanks of Italian Bombers and Scout Planes, Rumbling a Warning of Sudden Attacks From the Air. The Vessel Is the Tramp Freighter Oregon, Which Left Los Angeles Harbor Last Week Bound for the Italo-Ethiopian War Zone With 25,000 Drums of Aviation Gasoline. While the Vessel Is of American Registry, 25 Per cent of the Stock of the Company That Owns It Is Owned by a French Company

U. S. October Oil Export to Italy Up 700 P. C.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26—Crude oil exports from the United States to Italy as recorded by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, jumped from 61,708 barrels in September to 417,474 barrels in October, an increase of almost 700 per cent, in the face of President Roosevelt's warning, Oct. 5, that all trade with the belligerents was being officially frowned upon.

The details of the big jump in crude oil exports, together with other figures, are revealed for the first time in an analysis of composite statistics put out by the Commerce Department last week. The Commerce Department figures did not break down the statistical data by specific items, and failed to make a comparison between September and October, 1934, figures.

The latter comparison is required to get an idea of how American exporters have followed the advice of the White House and State Department to abstain from trade.

Raw cotton exports to Italy, which amounted only to 16,241,290 pounds in September, 1935, increased to 26,694,464 in October. This increase, however, is believed to be accounted for by seasonal and price factors which—even with the enlargement of exports—do not

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Spoils System Ban Demanded to End Evils in City Rule

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 26—Smashing attacks on municipal spoils systems, pleas for greater efficiency and less extravagance in government and demands for wider application of the city manager plan featured today's meeting of the National Municipal League at the Biltmore Hotel here.

Speakers from all parts of the country attacked the evils which have arisen as a result of the accepted patronage which victorious candidates for higher office dole out to their favored henchmen. The demand for elimination of this practice, as a step toward better govern-

(Continued on Page 7, Column 4)

U. S. Says League Not to Influence War Profits Ban

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 — The Roosevelt Administration has no intention of relaxing its policy of banning abnormal war trade with Italy or Ethiopia in any slightest particular, despite whatever the League of Nations may do in the controversy now or later.

As the announcement came from Geneva that the meeting of the League committee to extend the embargo of key products to Italy, including oil, had been postponed at the request of Premier Laval, it was made evident at Washington that, in any event, the United States will continue the policy adopted as a result of the Neutrality [illegible].

This policy, as laid down in the law, and interpreted and elaborated by the Secretary of State, includes the complete ban of all primary implements of war to Italy and Ethiopia, a warning that all trade with belligerents is conducted at the exporters' own risk, and, finally, that a secondary list of commodities, termed "essentials of war," must not be exported abroad beyond the normal flow of commerce indicated by previous years.

Close Eye on Exports

The Administration is scanning trade figures to Italy carefully, with the prospect of taking firm measures if abnormal increases occur. An abnormal increase will be reckoned not on the basis of a single month, but over a considerable period, designed to show a more accurate comparison. Publicity will be used as a means to enforce these moral sanctions, it is indicated, if abnormal war trade develops.

Evidently considering that developments at Geneva have reached a crisis, the Administration through authoritative quarters has once more made plain its stand. Succinctly, this consists of the following points:

1. Keeping out of the war at all hazards.
2. Opposing war profits.
3. Seeking to facilitate peace.

Danger in War Profits

War profits are opposed primarily because past experience has shown that the creation of a big war trade

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Tuesday, Nov. 26

Laval—Acts to Save Paris Cabinet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—A dramatic "appeal to the patriotism of the Chamber of Deputies" was launched by the French Government in an effort to stem the ever-growing flight of gold from the country. The Bank of France had previously raised its discount rate from 5 to 6 per cent.

This appeal came after a Cabinet meeting in the form of an official statement calling on the Deputies, in the name of both domestic and world peace, not to overthrow the Government on the basis of their campaign against Fascist leagues. It asked the Deputies to judge the Cabinet on the basis of its drastic economies and efforts to save the franc. It appears probable that the Government's fate will hang on a Laval motion to postpone consideration of the Fascist leagues until after the budget is dealt with.

The Laval chances of remaining in office after Parliament convenes on Thursday appeared still in the balance, but better than last week. No one among the radicals wants to take responsibility for forcing devaluation of the franc.

Following consideration of the financial question, the Premier promised he would support a law permitting localities to ban political meetings, using police if necessary, where rioting and shooting are believed likely.

Air Mail—Transatlantic Route Charted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Transatlantic Canada-to-Britain air mail and passenger service by the way of Ireland and Newfoundland appeared the most likely plan to emerge from the conference in session here. The project will be only tentative, since the various governments must then approve. But all details, including the financial setup for the operating company, are being threshed out between British and Canadian officials.

Air experts meet at Ottawa: Page 3.

Clipper—Reaches Wake and Points for Guam

WAKE ISLAND (Via Pan American Airways Radio) (AP)—Air mail sped across another stretch of the vast Pacific Ocean today when the China Clipper landed here en route to Manila after a swift 1191-mile flight from Midway Island. It required eight hours and 28 minutes for the flight, an average of about 125 miles an hour.

Present schedules call for the voyage to Guam tomorrow, and the Manila flight Thursday. The entire voyage, which takes a month by fastest liner, is expected to be completed in 60 hours actual flying time and about five days elapsed time.

The China Clipper has some 1500 pounds of air mail for Manila. Most of it came from United States stamp collectors, anxious to save the stamps from the first transpacific air mail flight.

Carnegie Hall—Dedication Re-enacted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—With Mrs. Andrew Carnegie in the center box of Carnegie Hall, Walter Damrosch raised his baton and conducted Beethoven's Leonore Overture No. 3—just as he did at the opening night of New York's central music hall founded by Andrew Carnegie.

This centennial observance of the steelmaster's birth was echoed in a number of centers where his influence made itself felt. At Dunfermline, Scotland, the entire town celebrated, and members of the British Carnegie philanthropic trusts paid tributes to him. At Pittsburgh, his stewardship of wealth was invoked as an example to those of today who are less socially minded. At The Hague, Netherlands, a special peace exhibit was opened in the Palace of Peace, which was especially favored by the Carnegie interest in combatting war.

Greece—King Looks About for Premier

ATHENS—"I will bury the past," said King George II of Greece, but a royal amnesty to political prisoners and exiles failed to materialize as expected. Disappointment was sharp, the Associated Press reports.

Instead, the reinstalled King conferred with General Condylis—who had resigned as regent when the monarch returned—on the selection of a new Premier. Rumor had it that a neutral Premier would be selected as a peacemaking gesture to all political parties, and general elections called.

Oil—Looms Large in Sanctions Decisions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The oil embargo issue cannot be put off for long, it is quite widely believed here. The British Government is represented as being anxious not to extend Premier Laval's holiday on this question for any considerable time. Labor and Liberal opposition pressure against the British Cabinet, claiming danger of a sell-out to imperialism, is raising its head in the press again.

Britain is admittedly concerned lest League delay should seem a snub to the United States, which has gone ahead with as many curbs on oil

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Long Gripped State Through Cities

Had Laws Enacted Putting Jobs in Local Governments Under Thumb

Was Whip on Voters

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BATON ROUGE, La., Nov. 26—For more than 15 years Bill Jenks has been a civic curiosity. He is a city employee who just likes to work for the public—slaves at it—and has made himself so solid with his townspeople that no local politician can fire him.

Politics bubble and sizzle, but Bill's job runs on untouched, safe as the city hall—that is, until recently. Then Bill fell into torment through a law of Huey Long's, one of the strangest innovations that ever hit American politics.

What stirred up Jenks was a questionnaire he received from the State House in Baton Rouge, 200 miles away. This document told him he had a new "boss."

Bill Loses His Security

His work and income no longer depended on the officials of his home town and the service he gave it. No matter how hard he might labor and how much they liked him, to say nothing of the fact that they paid him, the home folks no longer had the say.

Bill's job—as Huey Long had ordered—was now controlled by the State.

That meant, Bill sensed, that the disposal of his office had been acquired by a little set of politicians at the Capitol in Baton Rouge. They did not know him and he did not know them. But they were interested in controlling his vote.

Shackled Home Government

America has grown up on local self-government, and local government has to do with democracy, freedom, etc., Bill reflected. But this absentee rule of his job—200 miles off—kicked over the local government system, so far as he helped to make it up.

As every other appointive employee of his city, he found, had been similarly subjected to the State, local government seemed to Bill to have been partly wiped out.

Whipping Them Into Line

More than that, every city in the State was included. Ten thousand municipal employees throughout Louisiana were brought into the orbit of the State House by Senator Long's legislation.

What the State House said was what the Long political machine said, as Bill very well knew, since the machine controlled the State.

After Huey Long—What?

CONDITIONS that permitted dictatorship in Louisiana did not pass with Huey Long. On Jan. 21 that State votes to determine to what extent Long's dictatorial laws will be repealed—to what extent full exercise of citizenship can be regained.

The situation has been intimately studied by a Monitor staff correspondent thoroughly familiar with conditions in Louisiana.

Second of Six Articles

Enabled Him to Beat Rival 'Ring' in New Orleans and Punish Foes

Parishes Felt Pinch

The Senator had been mightily interested in those 10,000 municipal jobholders, because of the state primary election coming in January. The "Kingfish" wanted to get the local employees into line for his ticket. In the usual order of government, this would have been impossible, so the Senator overruled custom by placing all nonelective city employees under the supervision of the State.

Proved Political Club

The act is one of those laws of the Senator they call dictatorial.

The scheme proved a marvel of political cunning. With its aid the Senator put through purposes he had vainly been trying to effect. He punished foes, beat down the rival "ring" in New Orleans, and forced the resignation of the most important local prosecutor in the State.

Not content with tying 10,000 city employees to the State, the Senator also gave the State the same author-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

Leaders See Liberty Assailed

The governmental problem in Louisiana is regarded generally as of major importance, not only to the State itself, but to a nation, seeking to protect its institutions against conditions that many students of government fear may lead to dictatorship.

Discussing the broader aspects of this question, leaders of thought throughout the United States have contributed to the Monitor's symposium on citizenship. The views expressed indicate clearly the need to rekindle a deeper sense of the value of self-government and individual liberty.

The statements are being published coincident with the Monitor's study of the situation in Louisiana. Some of the replies follow:

By Carrie Chapman Catt

Honorary President of International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship, Founder and Honorary President of Conference on the Cause and Cure of War

All the world around from Louisiana to Ethiopia, from Germany and Italy to Japan, there is a curious revulsion against democracy and a tendency to return to the forms of government out of which storms and struggle, war and revolution, democracy emerged.

For 500 years the rights of man,

(Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

The Bible: Beacon Light of the World

The fiftieth installment of 54 daily articles, written by Albert F. Gilmore for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be found on

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U. S. Attorney Moves to Crush Gambling Ring

Ford Predicts Early Arrest of Promoters of Bingo and Other Games

Boston Today—*also sees*—Boston police order all gambling machines out of operation by tonight — Students defend Apted as Harvard police head — 21,000 reported hungry as welfare falls below subsistence levels—Puritan League to intensify drive on pari-mutuel betting—McGlue continue campaign to oust Rotch as WPA head.

Bingo—Arrests in Lottery Promotions Forecast

Arrests within 30 days of certain promoters involved in recent lotteries, including Bingo games, were predicted by Francis J. W. Ford, United States Attorney in Boston, today. To Federal Building reporters he disclosed that a giant lottery ring has been operating in this section. So wide have been the ramifications of the operations, Mr. Ford said, that it will require another 30 days to prepare cases for submission to the federal grand jury.

Involved in the affairs, he revealed, is the $50,000 Beano game of a Worcester church, and the seizure in September of a number of lottery tickets for a Montreal hospital sweepstakes. There were also others, Mr. Ford intimated.

Mr. Ford said that the lotteries are usually promoted by professional operators who retain 90 per cent of the proceeds, giving the church or other sponsoring organizations whose name is used but 10 per cent.

Slot Machines—Police Order Wholesale Removal

Boston police swooped down on operators of slot gambling machines, ordered all removed from the city by nightfall. By this action police claimed they had nipped possible gang warfare in the bud.

Police officials disclosed that merchants had been, in some instances, compelled by threats and force to move out old machines and substitute new machines, said to be owned by a New York syndicate. It was reported at police headquarters today that officers had located more than $1,000,000 worth of such machines stored in a South Boston warehouse. The apparatus was under surveillance, it was said, but was not seized.

Most complaints, police said, concerned the type of machine which has a derrick arrangement which players adjust and which dips up small amounts of candy and, very occasionally, cheap merchandise. The Licensing Board, however, today defined as gambling machines: "slot machine devices furnishing anything besides merchandise of quantity and quality commensurate with the price deposited, or machines giving prizes or machines that may be used for gambling."

Apted—Harvard Police Head Defended

To the defense of Charles R. Apted, superintendent of the college police, rallied Harvard students today. Their action followed close upon the heels of an editorial in the Harvard Crimson yesterday asking for Mr. Apted's removal.

Scheduled for publication in the Crimson tomorrow was a letter sponsored by various student leaders asserting the editorial "grossly misrepresents Mr. Apted."

The letter commends the police head's handling of the Dunster House incident in which a janitor was severely beaten and a student subsequently convicted of the act.

Citing problems facing Mr. Apted the letter recites: "When the students steal a bell clapper, Mr. Apted is discredited before he starts work on the case. If he apprehends the practical jokers he is cursed roundly in undergraduate editorials. If he fails to detect the men implicated he is sneered at and reviled."

Welfare—Boston Said To Need $1,000,000 More

While many in Boston today turned thoughts toward pleasant expectations of ample Thanksgiving feasts, there were some 21,000 persons who were said by welfare officials to be existing on less food than authorities believed requisite to sustain them. Furthermore, despite widespread expressions of sympathy, there seemed little prospect of immediate correction of the situation.

The circumstance, disclosed as early as last week by John C. L. Dowling, public welfare director, was officially brought by him to the notice of the City Council yesterday. He stated that the city needs $1,000,000 additional yearly for indigent citizens. He received assurances from Mayor Mansfield and the council that such increase would be arranged Jan. 1. But from no governmental source was there indication today that the food lack would be alleviated to prevent distress this week, next week, and until the slow-turning wheels of official action catch up with the demands of 21,000 hungry citizens.

The Community Health Associa-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

General Red Uprisings To Cover Latin America?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 — With the revolt of Brazilian troops at Natal, capital of the state of Rio Grande do Sul, comes the report from Brazil that Luis Carlos Prestes, Communist leader for all South America, is believed to be leading a general rebellion to include Argentina, Chile and Paraguay.

The seriousness of a communistic uprising in Brazil is discounted in unofficial circles at Washington, for it is not believed that the Left Wing element is of sufficient force to hold out against federal troops, or to influence any considerable number of Brazilians to its cause.

Radical Element Grows

Communistic activities in Brazil, especially in the State of Rio de Janeiro, have steadily increased during the last several months. Inadvertently, Communists may have received unintentional encouragement from President Vargas. During a recent federal congressional election votes for a radical candidate were thrown out and a conservative candidate seated.

Later, a re-election was held and the Radicals made much of a letter reported to have been received from the Brazilian President supporting their candidate. So far as is known the election was not thrown out the second time and the Left Wing candidate was sworn in.

That President Vargas should support a Left Wing movement is seriously doubted. The President's interest in nationalism is well understood: likewise his desire for a deeper national spiritual understanding. Communism and Fascism have found scant favor outwardly among the officials of the Vargas regime. As late as May 30, 1935, the President signed a bill forbidding the carrying of arms by the Green Shirts, an organization of intellectuals and students.

Green Shirt Influence

To what extent the Green Shirt organization is responsible for the present revolt at Natal is not known. However, the movement has extended through the states of Rio de Janeiro and Rio Grande do Sul. It has drawn the attention of student bodies in Chile, Peru and Argentina.

The Green Shirts, or integralists, are said to number some 200,000, members and to possess large funds for carrying on activities. They were the first group to break through the walls of state regionalism; in other words, the first to persuade Brazilians to listen to the idea of national unity rather than a division of power among several states.

Communism generally takes root among factory workers, but in Brazil industrialization has as yet gone only a little way, thereby minimizing the opportunity for its success.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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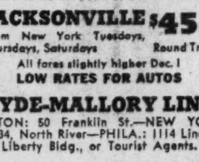

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Brazil Spikes Red Plot To Win Over Loyal Troops

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Nov. 26 (AP)—An alleged plot to enlist the first cavalry regiment, quartered in the heart of Rio de Janeiro, in a Communist rebellion against the Government was thwarted today as reports from authentic sources showed rebellion fatalities of from 40 to 60 men.

Lieut. Lauro Fontoura, detailed to the training of reserve officers, was arrested before dawn charged with attempting to incite a revolt of the cavalry unit.

Officials said he had made an effort to bring the crack mounted corps into line with the soldiers who are fighting in northeast Brazil against the Government.

With a "state of siege" proclaimed throughout the nation, the Government was pushing all available military power into the area where the rebels had made their gains.

The Loyalists' partial victory in Pernambuco apparently was due to the arrival at Recife of federal troops from the neighboring states of Parahyba and Alagoas.

The Federals' mountain artillery shelled Afogados effectively yesterday and the rebel retirement toward Socorro followed.

With the Federal forces claiming to hold the upper hand at that point, the Pernambuco government is expected to send air bombing squadrons into the State of Rio Grande do Norte to break up rebel formations.

The fighting there apparently was between the 21st battalion of light infantry, which has rebelled for the third time since 1931, and a group of loyal officers headed by Col. Octavio Pinto Soares in cooperation with the militarized police of the State.

Local extremist leaders predicted the uprising soon would extend to other sections of the country.

However, government officials said the rebels now held only Socorro in the State of Pernambuco and Natal and Macahyba in the State of Rio Grande do Norte and that they expected them soon to be dislodged from those three points.

U. S. October Oil Export to Italy Up 700 P.C.

(Continued from Page 1)

bring this October's figure equal to those of October, 1934.

On Nov. 15, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, warned that "the American people are entitled to know that there are certain commodities, such as oil, copper, trucks, tractors, scrap iron and scrap steel, which are essential war materials, although not actually arms, ammunition and implements of war, and that according to recent government trade reports a considerably increased amount of these is being exported for war purposes."

Figures Lacked Comparison

Commerce department figures were ultimately issued Nov. 23, but in such a form that there was no comparison between September and October figures, to gauge the effectiveness of the President's appeal.

This had the effect, in particular, of blotting out the tremendous increase in cotton exports. The lumpsum figures failed to show, also, that truck and tractor sales, cited specifically by Secretary Hull, have practically come to an end, following their spurt last summer to Italian Africa. Henry Ford led the way in refusing to sell to belligerents.

American exports of specific petroleum products for the two months, follow:

Lubricating oil (bbls.):	
September	22,863
October	39,492
Gasoline:	
September	none
October	none
Gas oil (bbls.):	
September	84,349
October	22,822
Scrap iron and steel (gross tons):	
September	40,432
October	46,405
Copper ingots (pounds):	
September	5,682,736
October	6,475,343
Trucks (to Italian Africa):	
August	1021
September	239
October	10

No tractors were shipped to Italian Africa in October.

In addition, exports of cotton linters, used extensively in Italy in manufacture of rayons, and also sometimes diverted to the manufacture of gun cotton and other explosives, increased from 736,731 pounds in September to 996,591 pounds in October.

Varying Opinions Heard

The pros and cons of the significance of the big increase in crude petroleum exports are being argued at the Commerce Department. In some quarters it is accepted as direct proof of immense imports for war purposes.

On the other hand, American oil export figures are notoriously sporadic. Oil sent to one country is frequently diverted en route. American export figures have not coincided with Italian import figures for years. For the five months, February to June, this year, there were no American records of crude petroleum reaching Italy, whereas Italian figures show material imports.

A comparison of October figures with one of these blank months would have indicated a more startling contrast.

The Commerce Department explains also that due to recent improvements in its statistical methods the October figures are more nearly comparable to business in the actual calendar month than has been true in the past.

Italy Fighting War With U. S. Oil, Says Foreign Policy Head

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 26—Italy is fighting in Ethiopia a "gasoline" war, and it is United States oil supplies that are prolonging the conflict, in the opinion of Raymond Leslie Buell, president of the Foreign Policy Association, who is back in New York today after a visit to most of the leading European capitals.

This country, he said, "is becoming a major base of supply for Italy," whose campaign must now depend on the extent to which it is able to escape from the consequences of League of Nations sanctions by developing her trade with the United States and Germany.

"Italian tanks, airplanes and trucks in Ethiopia today are driven by gasoline coming in large part from the United States," Mr. Buell declared.

Refuting the view that British "imperialism" was responsible for the economic sanctions brought to bear upon the Italo-Ethiopian conflict, Mr. Buell saw in the action of the 50 nations at Geneva that, "for the first time since the depression, governments have sacrificed immediate economic interests for the sake of what they regard as an ultimate good."

On the other hand, he held, the application of sanctions was not the constructive international answer to the economic needs of densely-populated countries such as Italy and Germany, and the chances for an equitable settlement of the Ethiopian question would not be improved until the great powers, including the United States, "gave Italy some concrete evidence that they are willing to make real concessions to the 'have-not countries.'"

"The Italians do have a case against the outside world which cannot be met merely by the application of sanctions," he said.

"Today the Italian people feel that they are the victims of international injustice and are fighting for their national existence. They do not realize that their economic difficulties are due to a faulty world economic system from which many nations are suffering, or that their difficulties are being intensified by the high-handed methods to which they have resorted, in open violation of their international engagements."

U. S. Says League Not to Affect Ban

(Continued from Page 1)

establishes vested interests in the war, and makes American neutrality doubly difficult.

In the formulation and carrying through of the American policy, it has been emphasized from the very beginning that the United States is following a course independent from the League of Nations.

How independent this course has been is indicated in certain cardinal differences in program adopted at Geneva and Washington. Summarizing these differences, the facts show that:

How U. S. and League Differ

1. The League has proclaimed one of the belligerent countries, Italy, the aggressor. The United States has taken no such course.

2. The League is aiding one belligerent, at the expense of the other; the United States is not aiding either.

3. The League countries are boycotting imports of Italian goods; the United States is imposing no such boycott.

4. The League is banning export to Italy of certain key products; the United States is not taking this step, but is attempting on the other hand to keep the flow of American goods to Italy at a normal basis, so as to prevent abnormal war trade.

Would Use Publicity

If Commerce Department statistics show that abnormal increases are occurring in shipments of commodities to belligerents, pressure will be applied to reduce them, it was indicated in State Department circles today, probably in the form of publicity.

What norm will be employed for determining "legitimate" from "war" trade has not yet been worked out. Seasonal and price factors will all be taken into consideration. For example, the big increase in cotton exports to Italy between September and October is considered a legitimate advance, due to seasonal and other factors; and a fairer basis of comparison, it is considered, would be the average of American cotton exports over a period of nine months, or longer, compared with previous years.

On this basis, figures given out by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, Nov. 15, showed no increase over last year.

Geneva Wants U. S. To Join Oil Moves

(Continued from Page 1)

remaining in power with the hope that negotiations for a peace settlement will be sufficiently advanced to make an embargo unnecessary.

It has constantly been anticipated that conversations between Rome, London and Paris would result in something concrete and there have been repeated disappointments. While British circles are still pessimistic it is known that Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy has been asked to state his terms in such form that they can be submitted to the Committee of Five charged with negotiations. It is also understood that these terms include a mandate over the outlying regions of Ethiopia from Tigré to Ogaden. Whether this retreat from the claim for virtual annexation has been deemed sufficient for League no authoritative persons are prepared to say.

Mexico Told Rebels Working Nationally

MEXICO, D. F., Nov. 26 (AP)—Augusto Dominguez Guzman, alleged leader of a group charged with opposition to the government, testified to police yesterday the organization has branches throughout the country. His alleged admission of seditious activities was made a part of the police record.

Guzman, one of 12 persons under arrest here on charges of sedition, said at his preliminary examination that district leaders were assigned to each state to supervise the organization and collect funds for purchasing arms and ammunition which were sent to Lauro Rocha, commander of a rebel force in the Los Altos region of Jalisco.

Following his testimony officials indicated several of those under arrest, including Jose Serrano Orozco, president of the League for Religious Defense, would be released for lack of proof that they were supporting the Jalisco movement.

No evidence had been produced, nor testimoney given, that any functionaries of the Catholic Church were in any way involved in the activities of the organization, and persons close to church leaders pointed out that the church opposed use of force in the efforts to obtain modification of the religious laws.

Churches Vote Strong Safeguards Against War

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (AP)—The Council for Social Action of the Congregational and Christian Churches announced last night the first returns of its national plebiscite on war and peace show strong sentiment in favor of a smaller army and navy, government control of munitions and national isolation through strict neutrality laws.

Results from the first 100 churches with a total membership of 7653 are tabulated in these early returns. Nine hundred thousand ballots have been mailed to 3000 Congregational churches, the statement said.

New Strike in Capital

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP)—Union workmen completing the Government's new $12,000,000 Archives Building are out on strike again. Fifty iron workers, painters, steamfitters and other mechanics were called out as the result of the hiring of nonunion men to install book stacks.

Britain's Rose Industry Thrives Under Tariffs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Britain's rose tree industry has grown rapidly since the 1932 imposition of import duties on foreign trees, according to the Association of British Rose Growers.

Figures show that 2946 men are directly employed in the industry compared with 1300 before the introduction of the duties in 1932. Land under cultivation amounts to 2835 acres, compared with the 1932 figure of 1280 acres. Before 1932 the output of British rose trees was 8,000,000, and 11,000,000 trees were being imported, whereas British rose growers are now producing 20,000,000 trees annually.

McNary Protests Cuts In Tariff on Lumber

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP)—Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon, the Republican leader, protested to the State Department yesterday against the lumber tariff reductions contained in the Canadian-American trade treaty.

"I think the situation is not hopeless," he said after conferring more than two hours with Secretary Hull, Undersecretary Phillips and others.

He plans to discuss the matter with President Roosevelt when the Chief Executive returns to Washington from Warm Springs, Ga.

Mule-Trading Needs Light

It is unlawful to trade mules after dark in Alabama, except in an established place of business.

China Counters Autonomy With Reform Scheme

(Continued from Page 1)

self-rule dealt a severe blow to the North China autonomists who had hoped to win him to their cause after establishment yesterday of the eastern Hopei government.

Quiet prevailed in Tientsin, other center of the movement, where demonstrators said they were "relying on the attitude of authorities."

A Japanese Embassy spokesman expressed doubt of the adequacy of the reported Nanking measures.

He asserted the Central Government would be mistaken if it failed to take cognizance of "popular" northern trends, as manifested by the declaration of autonomy for the demilitarized zone by Yin Jukeng.

The spokesman said sending of Ho Ying-chin to the north would be likely to complicate, rather than to improve the situation.

Observers viewed the Nanking resolutions as an effort to bolster the loyalty of Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan by appointing him Pacification Commissioner—a "promotion" which was only nominal—and simultaneously making a harmless gesture against autonomy by abolition of the virtually powerless Peiping branch of the Military Council.

The most significant move was the decision to dispatch Ho Ying-chin to the North, ostensibly to negotiate with Chinese and Japanese authorities for settlement of northern problems.

Air Chief Advises U. S. to Keep Hands Off Alien Mixups

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 26—Maj. Gen. Benjamin D. Foulois, chief of the Army Air Corps, sees danger ahead of the United States if it "monkeys with Japan and China and Italy and Ethiopia," holding that if it does, "we'll have to fight about it." Meanwhile, he envisages a return to the old days when Theodore Roosevelt held it was proper to "speak softly, but carry a big stick."

"I have the greatest admiration for the women's organizations that are striving for world peace," he said before the Atlantic City chapter of the military Order of the World War last night, "but there is one thing I am afraid of—that they will think the way to achieve peace is by wiping out armies and navies, beginning with our own. Disarmament cannot change national spirits. It is not a question of arms; it never has been. It has been a question of national interests that conflict. When a nation grows as Japan has grown. It must expand somewhere. The logical place is the country closest to it. We made a great fuss about it—not because Japan was expanding, but because we visualized the loss of trade."

General Foulois saw the United States today faced with the same problem of disarmament that it faced just before the outbreak of the World War in 1914, when every European country was building up its forces. He predicted that within the next two or three years the United States would have airplanes that could cruise 5000 to 8000 miles with full military load without landing.

"That shrinks the Atlantic to a lake," he said. "The balance in the next two or three years will be in favor of airplanes, because they are infinitely cheaper than any vessel you can build and more effective than artillery."

Women Open Drive To Put Equal Rights In U. S. Constitution

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 26 (AP)—Feminists trained guns today for an opening battle in a campaign for a new amendment to the Constitution of the United States—to guarantee women equal rights with men in industry and business.

The women, many of them one-time prominent "suffragettes," will hold a conference of the National Woman's Party here Saturday and Sunday. Mrs. Helen Hunt West of Jacksonville, Fla., predicted 700 would attend.

Mrs. West claimed large support in Congress for the proposed amendment, which would guarantee "men and women equal rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"There are more than 1000 state laws," Mrs. West declared, "which discriminate against women."

United States Senator Vic Donahey and Congressman Louis Ludlow, she said, are supporters. Both were scheduled to address a mass meeting Saturday, but Donahey's son-in-law, J. W. Huffman, said he would be in Washington then.

Mrs. West cited laws regulating working hours for women. Such laws, she said, protect women from unfavorable conditions and unscrupulous employers but place them at an economic disadvantage with men.

Peak Silent for Centuries

Mauna Kea, highest mountain in Hawaii, has not had an eruption for 25,000 years, according to the Hawaiian Academy of Sciences expedition which studied the 13,825-foot peak recently.

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Europa	N. Y'k, Nov. 28, 12 m'dn't	Nov. 28, 1:00 pm	Nov. 28, 8:00 pm
Champlain*	New York, Nov. 30	Nov. 29, 8:00 pm	Nov. 30, 8:00 am
Conte di Savoia†	New York, Nov. 30	Nov. 29, 8:00 pm	Nov. 30, 9:00 am
Transylvania†	New York, Nov. 30	Nov. 29, 8:00 pm	Nov. 30, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Manulani	San Francisco, Dec. 4	Nov. 29, 4:00 pm	Nov. 29, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco, Dec. 10	Dec. 5, 4:00 pm	Dec. 5, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro, Dec. 12	Dec. 7, 4:00 pm	Dec. 7, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
President Hoover	San Francisco, Nov. 30	Nov. 25, 4:00 pm	Nov. 25, 7:30 pm
President Grant	Seattle, Dec. 7	Dec. 2, 4:00 pm	Dec. 2, 7:30 pm
General Pershing	Portland, Dec. 10	Dec. 5, 4:00 pm	Dec. 5, 7:30 pm
Empress of Asia	Victoria, Dec. 14	Dec. 9, 4:00 pm	Dec. 9, 7:30 pm

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†Italy and Mediterranean countries only.
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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

as a stretched neutrality act would permit. But Washington does not appear alarmed at the Geneva delays.

Some observers here set the date for convening the Sanctions Committee at Dec. 6 or 9. Roumania and Soviet Russia, key oil exporters to Italy, have expressed willingness, it is reported, to include oil as well as coal, iron and steel, in the embargo list if all other oil exporting nations do likewise.

In view of persistent rumors that Italy has threatened war if oil is cut off, it is commented that Italy without enough oil to fight Ethiopia would scarcely take on a fight against most of western Europe.

Arms—Netherlands Seeks Defense Fund

AMSTERDAM—The Netherlands Government asked Parliament for $34,000,000 to increase its navy and air force, the Associated Press reports. Not for home defense, but out in the Netherlands Indies the funds are to be used—presumably in view of Japan's expansion. The defense commission had advised the Government to build 12 destroyers, 18 submarines, 54 seaplanes and 108 land planes.

Britain—Opposition Parties Organize

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Maj. Clement R. Attlee was elected continuing head of the British Labor Party, and Sir Archibald Sinclair was made leader of the Samuelite Liberals, to replace Sir Herbert Samuel, who was defeated in the elections. The leading opposition parties thus organized themselves as the new House of Commons held its first meeting of registration, preliminary to the state opening on Dec. 3.

Major Attlee was a compromise candidate. He is said to be acceptable alike to the Socialist intellectuals, who backed Herbert Morrison, and the trade unionists, who supported Mr. Arthur Greenwood. Both groups are expected to stand loyally behind Major Attlee, who has been chief of the party since Mr. George Lansbury resigned before the elections.

Capt. Edward A. Fitzroy was unanimously re-elected Speaker of the House of Commons.

Secrets—British Case Involves Air Plans

MARGATE, Eng. (AP)—The mystery woman mentioned in the arrest of the German Dr. Hermann Gortz under the Official Secrets Act, last Wednesday, was officially brought into the case. The prosecution told the court Gortz and Marianne Emig, whom the former called his niece, rented a bungalow at Broadstairs, Kent, where they became friendly with a young aircraftsman stationed at Lee-on-Solent.

At the request of the woman, the prosecution charged, the aircraftsman furnished photographs of Royal Air Force planes. Police said they found in the bungalow a sketch of the Manston Airdrome, a copy of an application by Gortz regarding employment with the German intelligence, and a cipher indicator.

Gortz insisted he was merely gathering material for a novel and an essay on the enlargement of the British Air Force.

Olympics—Jewish Woman Fencer Enters

BERLIN (AP)—German Olympic authorities announced receipt of Helene Mayer's acceptance of an invitation to compete for Germany in the 1936 Olympics at Berlin. At the same time, they assured the famous fencer she would be considered a full German citizen despite her Jewish blood. Fraulein Mayer is held not to have enough Jewish blood to be denied full citizenship under the new German laws.

North China—Steps to Halt Autonomy

NANKING—Steps were taken by the Chinese Government to halt the trend toward autonomy in North China, the Associated Press reports. A branch of the Government was established at Peiping, a center of northern intrigue. The military council there was replaced by a military affairs commission directly under Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. The key figure in the situation, China's General Sung, who is expected by the Japanese to split away and head the autonomy movement, was named special pacification commissioner in the area. The arrest of General Yin who proclaimed the autonomy of eastern Hopei Province was ordered.

Peiping — The autonomy movement of eastern Hopei is only a beginning, said a Japanese military attaché here. General Sung, he still believes, will head the new autonomous area.

Tientsin — Japanese military authorities began constructing an airdrome outside this city. Japanese planes are flying over the city continually.

Chiang takes action: Page 1.

Apology—Italians Regret Threat to Americans

ROME (AP)—Italians made two apologies to two American physicians and their wives who said they were menaced by a Fascist students' mob in Padua last Saturday, the American Embassy said.

The Embassy added, however, it still may make representations to the Italian Government regarding the incident.

SEC—Sues to Compel Registration

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Securities and Exchange Commission brought action in the Federal District Court here to compel the Electric Bond and Share Corporation and five subsidiaries to register under the provisions of the Utilities Act of 1935. The commission demands that subpoenas be directed to the six corporations and their officers, and that the officers be required to appear before the commission or a representative thereof, and answer the allegations in the complaint.

AAA—Taxes Barred Pending Review

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Supreme Court barred the collection of AAA processing taxes from eight rice milling firms, pending review of their case on the right to obtain injunctions against such tax collections. The case itself will be heard Dec. 16, and the Hoosac Mills case against the entire AAA on the week following.

Austria—Starhemberg Appeals for Unity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Prince von Starhemberg, self-styled Führer of Austria, warned German National Socialists to "get back to Germany before we strike." He also threatened to throw profiteers who take advantage of their workers into concentration camps. This appeal to Socialist workers and pro-Italian elements came in a speech to 15,000 miners at Leoben.

Markle's $13,178,852 Estate Goes Largely To Philanthropies

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (AP)—The bulk of the great fortune left by John Markle, Pennsylvania anthracite operator who retired to devote his life to helping others, has been directed to philanthropic purposes, an executors' accounting showed in Surrogate Court yesterday.

J. Pierpont Morgan and the Bankers Trust Company, executors of the estate, disclosed that in the past year $10,159,922 of the $13,178,852 left by Mr. Markle had been disposed of according to his will. A balance of approximately $3,000,000 remains.

The sum of $8,685,522 was used for the establishment of trust funds for the benefit of the John and Mary R. Markle Foundation, the residuary legatee under Mr. Markle's will. Gifts totaled $2,500,000.

Among some of the results of his philauthropy in New York City were a new $100,000 building for the McAuley Water Street Mission; a $500,000 hotel in Greenwich Village for bachelor girls, and, in 1932, a gift of $100,000 to the Salvation Army for use "where it will do the most good" among the city's destitute.

Step Is Taken to Extend New York's Relief Fund

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Nov. 26—New York City's Board of Estimate yesterday voted a six-months extension of the city's relief funding tax program, beginning the expiration date for the sales and public utilities emergency levies up to June 30, 1936, the action is subject to approval of the Board of Aldermen and Mayor LaGuardia. Extension after next June will require new legislative authority.

The yield from the taxes thus far in 1935 has been about $48,000,000, and collections have so far exceeded expectations that the total for the year is expected to reach in excess of $60,000,000.

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British Plan Air Service to Atlantic Dominions

Empire experts confer at Ottawa with Canadian officials on British-Irish-Canadian-Newfoundland company to link up the only three dominions not in the present national air network.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Nov. 26 — A British-Irish-Canadian-Newfoundland Company for the operation of the All-Red Trans-Atlantic Air Mail and Passenger Service is under consideration by the committee of Empire experts now in session at Ottawa.

The finance subcommittee has been in session almost continuously since the discussions opened, and the trend appears to be a co-operative scheme with Britain and her three Atlantic Dominions participating.

Probable Route

The route would lie via Ireland and Newfoundland with Montreal as the western terminus. Canada wants Montreal, but there is some discussion of a terminus in Newfoundland, or at a point more easterly than Montreal.

Canada, however, has an adequate airport at Montreal from which will radiate the trans-Canada and trans-America services. One service would go south to New York and connect with air lines there for the eastern seaboard and South and Central America and the British West Indies.

Other Lines

Another line would fly southwestward to Toronto, on to London and Windsor, Canada, and through to Chicago, connecting with the radiating services at those points.

A third service, the All-Red Main Line, would fly via Ottawa northwestward, round Lake Superior to Fort William and on to Winnipeg, thence across the prairies to Calgary and Vancouver and northward to Edmonton and the MacKenzie River route.

Behind Closed Doors

The financial setup of the operating company is now under consideration, but all discussions are behind closed doors. None of the committee's findings have any authority but will be merely recommendations to their home governments. It will then become a matter for governmental consideration and the formulation of Empire policy to be brought before the three parliaments and the Newfoundland administration.

British Delegation

Sir Macdonald Banks, Director General of Post Offices of Great Britain, heads the delegation from London here for the conferences. Sir Macdonald is accompanied by Lieut. Col. F. C. Shennerdine, Director General of Civil Aviation, with Air Ministry; G. E. Woods Humphrey, managing director of Imperial Airways, Ltd.; D. O. Lumley, of the General Post Office; Ivor McClure, of the Air Ministry; Capt. E. Entwistle, Meteorological Department of the Air Ministry; C. G. L. Syers, of the Dominions Office, and A. S. Groves, private secretary to Mr. Woods Humphrey; representatives of the Irish Free State—J. P. Walshe, Secretary of the Department of External Affairs, and J. Leydon, Secretary Department of Industry and Commerce; and for Newfoundland—Thomas Lodge, Commissioner for Public Utilities and Member of the Commission of Government of Newfoundland since 1934.

Canadian Conferees

The delegation has been conferring with C. D. Howe, Minister of Transport; J. C. Elliott, Postmaster General; Col. V. I. Smart, Deputy Minister of Railways; J. A. Wilson, Comptroller of Civil Aviation; Dr. W. C. Clark, Deputy Minister of Finance, and Loring Christie, Department of External Affairs.

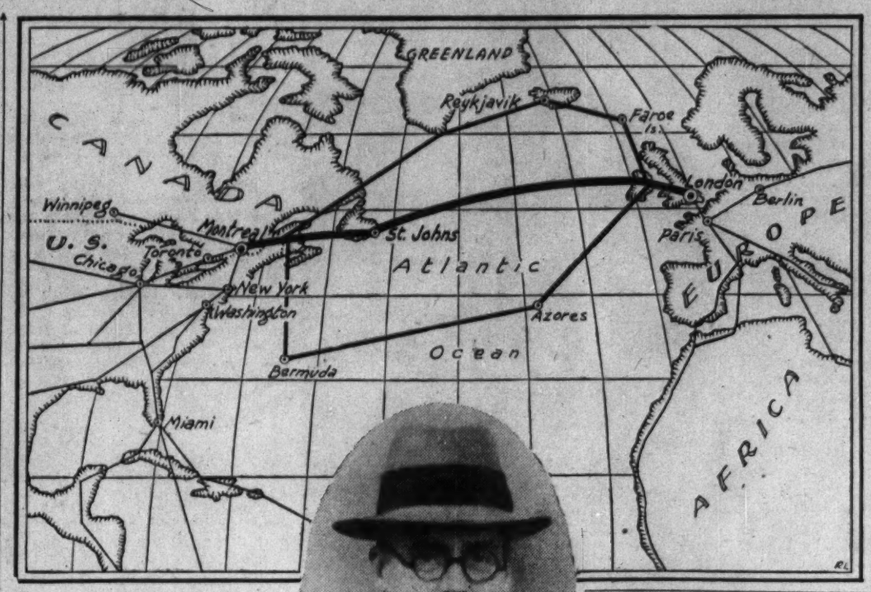


Photo © International; Map by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

New Transatlantic Airways

British Visitors to Dominions Plan for First-Class Air-Mail and Passenger Service to Her Dominions Across the Atlantic, With Two Courses. The Map Shows the Probable Route, Although the Terminus in North America Has Not Been Definitely Allocated. The Photograph Is of Thomas Lodge, Newfoundland's Commissioner for Public Utilities, Who Is Prominent in the Conference Now Taking Place

Sir Macdonald Banks has expressed the hope that in the not too distant future first-class mail would be carried between England and Canada on a regular schedule and at ordinary letter rates, although, he admitted, "It will be a somewhat difficult job for the experts, as there is quite a pond of water that has to be crossed." At present, he said, there are only three British dominions or possessions which are not being served by air mail, Canada, Newfoundland and New Zealand.

Alcoholism's Toll Increased in 1934, U.S. Figures Show

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP)—Apparent evidence that "people are drinking more" was seen yesterday in United States Public Health estimates that alcoholism was fatal to 3655 persons during 1934.

Dr. R. C. Williams, assistant surgeon general, said the public health service "is not alarmed" at an increase of 258 fatalities from chronic and acute alcoholism during the last reported year.

The fatality rate from this cause stood at 2.9 a 100,000 of population for 1934, an increase from 2.6 in 1933 and 2.5 in the full pre-repeal year of 1932.

No Separate Groupings

No estimate was made of the number of fatalities from poison liquor, all alcoholic cases having been listed together.

The figures, compiled by the Census Bureau for health service reports, were said by one census official not to be altogether accurate. The official, who did not wish to be quoted, said there is every reason to believe many family physicians would avoid signing a death certificate attributing the cause to alcoholism if another listing were possible.

Five dry states showed increases during last year in alcohlic fatalities. On the other hand, New York's rate dropped sharply during the first full year after repeal.

Government Figures

In the meantime treasury statisticians said today that the American public is consuming much less legal liquor now than in the "wettest" pre-prohibition days.

They said consumption of distilled spirits (hard liquor) is running about 64 per cent of the pre-prohibition peak.

Basing their figures on tax-paid withdrawals of liquor from distilleries and storage places for sale, they said consumption in September was 8,931,542 tax gallons, or at the rate of 107,172,000 gallons a year. During the fiscal year 1917, consumption was 164,291,683 gallons, highest on record.

Consumption in the fiscal year ended last June 30, was only 75,073,993 gallons, or 45.7 per cent of the peak year.

Consumption by classification in the last fiscal year was: whisky, 50,780,940 gallons; rum, 313,124; gin, 5,477,823; brandy, 1,435,455; alcohol, 17,066,651.

Liquor Toll in Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Fatalities from alcoholism in Virginia mounted last year to the largest total in the history of the bureau of vital statistics, with 94 reported, it was learned from Dr. W. A. Plecker, Registrar, A total of 67 fatalities from alcoholism was reported in 1933, while the previous record figure of 82 was recorded in 1930.

TVA Economy Cited

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 26 (AP)—David E. Lielenthal, Tennessee Valley Authority director and general manager, declared in a speech here last night that where TVA power rates are in effect a householder ought to pay only $5 a month for "lights, electric refrigerator, washing machine, vacuum sweeper, toaster and iron" and for all his cooking on an electric stove.

Sedan Sold at £100 Wins Many Buyers Among New Drivers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—For the first time motor manufacturers in Britain have been able to put on the market a complete sedan motorcar for £100—and this car is said to be attracting a new kind of buyer. The car was on exhibition for the first time at the recent Ford Motor Exhibition at the Albert Hall, London.

The Ford company states that a great number of inquiries have come regarding the car from persons who admit they have never driven a car before.

Large numbers are being sold on the hire purchase system. At the exhibition one salesman from a North London firm made all his sales for one day under hire purchase arrangements.

The car is manufactured at Dagenham, near London. It is the same type of car previously sold for £115, an eight horse power automobile designed and built in Britain only.

Full speed at 4 o'clock

• He's still "on-the-go." His Shock-Absorbing Shoes cushion the jolts of walking. None of his pep is left on the pavement. Perhaps this is just the extra efficiency *you* need to get the jump on your competitors who still wear ordinary shoes.

CASINO: Main Spring® Arch set in rubber. Custom grade.

WALK-OVER SHOES with the Main Spring Arch

®REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Shoes for Men and Women
Prices from $6.50 to $10.50
GEO. E. KEITH COMPANY
CAMPELLO, BROCKTON, MASS.
Dealers in Principal Cities

Lothian Proposes Five-Year Truce On World's Arms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A five-year arms truce—if possible, on the initiative of the United States—among all signatory nations of the Kellogg Pact was urged by the Marquis of Lothian at a recent convention of the Council for Peace and Reconstruction here.

In the meantime, Lord Lothian suggested there should be a peace conference to remove the fundamental causes of war between all nations.

This conference, he added, should consider the relaxation of trade barriers, questions of immigration and questions of colonial expansion and government. He declared that the world would be given a sense of security through relaxed trade and immigration barriers which would encourage an increase in trade.

The convention passed a resolution that local councils in support of peace and reconstruction should be formed in every British constituency.

Speaking in support of this resolution, Lord Lothian said that it is imperative that independent political opinion be organized on the questions of peace and economic rebuilding. Right wing parties, he declared, will be so preoccupied with protection and armaments that they will tend to exaggerate the difficulties from which they profess to desire to save the country and the Left wing will be so preoccupied with the economic millennium that it will not take effective action against such dangers as are lying immediately ahead.

SAVE by spending winter AT CHALFONTE HADDON HALL

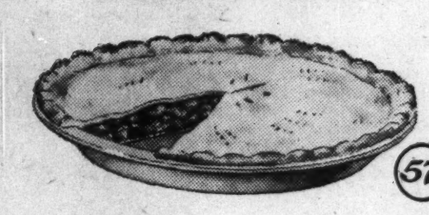
Settle comfortably here by the sea where we take a genuine interest in making people feel at home. Atlantic City is accessible and these Boardwalk hotels are surprisingly inexpensive. Living costs are rising rapidly elsewhere, but Chalfonte-Haddon Hall rates have not gone up yet. Christian Science church in our block.

Leeds and Lippincott Company

ATLANTIC CITY

HEINZ 57

TREASURE under the crust



Grandmother's holiday board never knew a richer treasure. Golden brown mince pie with Heinz mincemeat. Into this perfect filling go fresh prime beef, Valencia seeded raisins, rich suet, flawless apples, plump Grecian currants, lemon peel and candied citron, mixed and seasoned as in the pantries of old New England. Fit companion for feather-light pie crust.

HEINZ 57

MERELY HEAT, SERVE AND BOW

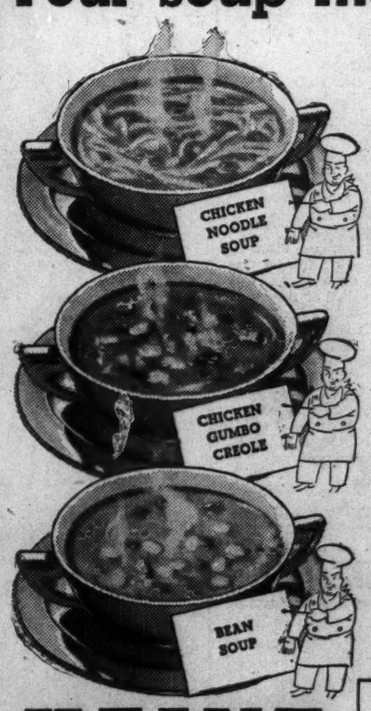
"Hurrah for the fun—is the pudding done" sang the children of old. But now, thanks to Heinz, the pudding is done to a turn and *ready*—on your grocer's shelves. There's old-fashioned Heinz Plum Pudding, studded with choice imported fruits—a triumph of flavor. If a lighter pudding is desired, Heinz Fig Pudding made from choice Smyrna figs, or Heinz Date Pudding will top off the dinner in royal style. Just heat the tin in hot water—and serve. 57

HEINZ Puddings

THANKSGIVING "FIXIN'S" ...BY HEINZ

57

Your soup must be perfect to start your Thanksgiving dinner . . .

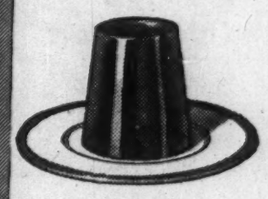


In the rush of Thanksgiving Day, it's grand to know your soup course will be perfect. It's sure to be—if you serve a Heinz Home-Style Soup. Velvety-smooth cream of mushroom, perhaps. Or a delicious consommé. Heinz Soups are made your way—the home way—by slowly simmering fresh, crisp vegetables or choice meats until flavor and richness are "brewed-in." Jot down now on your shopping list, the soup you'll serve on Thanksgiving Day. 57

HEINZ homemade style SOUPS

20 DELECTABLE SOUPS

CHICKEN NOODLE SOUP	MOCK TURTLE
CHICKEN GUMBO	VEGETABLE SOUP
CLAM CHOWDER	CREAM OF SPINACH
CONSOMMÉ MADRILÈNE	CREAM OF MUSHROOM
BEAN SOUP	CREAM OF OYSTER
ONION SOUP	CREAM OF ASPARAGUS
CONSOMMÉ	CREAM OF GREEN PEA
PEPPER POT	CREAM OF CELERY
BEEF BROTH	CREAM OF TOMATO
SCOTCH BROTH	CORN CHOWDER



JUST FRUIT, SUGAR AND SKILL

Choice accompaniment to His Majesty, the Turkey, is one of Heinz pure fruit jellies—currant, crabapple, quince or grape. A tangy change from the traditional cranberry. And loads less work! Heinz jellies are just the juices from prime, ripe fruit, cane sugar—simmered down. Your grocer has them at thrifty Thanksgiving prices.

HEINZ JELLIES

LISTEN IN! JOSEPHINE GIBSON on the air with new recipes and menus, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning. Tune in for sure.

See your local newspaper for station and time.

Threat of General Ship Strike Looms in Pacific Dock Dispute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN PEDRO, Calif.—Threats of a general strike that would tie up shipping on America's three coasts have greeted latest efforts to patch up differences here between the International Longshoremen's Association and shipowners whose vessels are laden with "hot cargo" from Gulf of Mexico ports.

On Nov. 22 four ships were strike-bound in Los Angeles Harbor because longshoremen union members refused to unload freight loaded by independent longshoremen at gulf ports.

Strike Vote Approved

In San Francisco an emergency convention of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific adopted resolutions sanctioning a general strike ballot of marine unions and demanding immediate collective bargaining with the shipowners.

"In the event a serious situation develops in any port on the Pacific Coast," one resolution read, "due to the refusal of any component organization to handle or transport any cargo to or from any gulf port, this special emergency convention authorizes the officials of the Maritime Federation to institute immediately a general strike vote of the federation upon the request of the district council in the port affected."

The resolution of the federation, which spreads over all Pacific Coast ports, obviously was aimed at the situation which developed when members of the I. L. A. refused to handle gulf shipments loaded after the I. L. A. declared a strike, although independent unions said to be of many years' standing were attempting to continue work.

1934 Agreement Cited

A. H. Peterson, international organizer for the I. L. A. and leading figure in San Pedro union circles, issued a statement declared to be a practical admission that the I. L. A. is violating the terms of their 1934 award agreement. This agreement stipulated that there would be no further stoppage of work and providing settlement of all arguments by an established labor relations board and an arbitrator if necessary. He said, in part:

"The oath of allegiance taken by all members of the union states that they could never do anything unfair to a brother member of the organization.

"The present agreement under which we are operating on the west coast is not a union agreement but one drawn up by a board of arbitration. If we had a full union agreement we would have to let the agreement under which we are working supersede our oath of allegiance, or union principles. Inasmuch as there is no union agreement or contract invalidating or superseding our oath of allegiance, it remains supreme."

Mr. Peterson maintained that to work the gulf cargo would be unfair to I. L. A. members in the South. This stand, however, was denied by Edwin Nichols, shipowners' representative on the local Labor Relations Board.

"If that is true why did the Atlantic coast members of the I. L. A. continue work in 1934 when the Pacific coast group was striking?" he asked. "Why sign the award at all if they didn't intend to keep it? The answer is that the Atlantic coast group had an agreement with their employers and kept it like gentlemen."

Activity of the federation at San Francisco was viewed from several different angles by close observers of the lengthening situation. The federation, which has been accused of radical tendencies and is dominated by Harry Bridges, president of the San Francisco local, was declared to be desirous of dominating the I. L. A. and ousting Joseph Ryan, international president of the latter organization and who at present is said to be having little success in his efforts to negotiate a settlement of the gulf strike at New Orleans.

A. F. of L. Factions To Settle Own Battle, Miss Perkins Asserts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25—The Government will let the two factions of the American Federation of Labor settle their own battle as to whether American labor shall be organized on an industrial or craft basis, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, said today.

Although labor leaders within the department are deeply interested and have discussed the schism with William Green, president of the A. F. of L., the Secretary expressed the view that no sides should be taken. Nations which have attempted in the past to interfere with the organization of labor have only stirred up trouble, she said.

Meanwhile the leaders of the opposing sides called in the press to explain their stands. John L. Lewis, advocate of the industrial union, who resigned from the vice-presidency of the federation on Saturday, accused the organization of adopting "dog-in-the-manger" tactics toward organization of workers in mass production industries. "I resigned because of irreconcilable differences between myself and the executive council on the question of organizing the mass industries," he explained.

For the present, Mr. Lewis indicated, he intends to keep the 400,000 members of his United Mine Workers Union within the federation and at the same time conduct an active campaign to organize mass production workers into industrial unions. In mass production industries, he includes steel, cement, rubber, automobiles and textiles.

"The question," he declared, "is whether the labor movement in America is going to be a powerful one or a feeble one. A strong labor movement is this country's greatest insurance against communism and fascism."

Bicameral Sessions Of Legislature Come To End in Nebraska

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 26 (AP)—Nebraska's last two-house Legislature sang its swan song yesterday.

Before the final bows it was necessary to break a conference committee deadlock and inaugurate the most extensive program of social security ever considered in the State.

If no new emergency recalls the present legislators, the next session, in 1937, will be held by Nebraska's recently approved 43-member unicameral Legislature.

The House and Senate deadlocked on a secondary feature of the last bill Saturday night.

Thus, in the dying hours of the Nebraska two-house Legislature, there developed the political contretemps which United States Senator George W. Norris sought to eliminate when he sponsored the successful unicameral Legislature amendment to the State Constitution in 1934.

A $10,000,000 experimental social security program was set up by the Legislature, at the request of Gov. R. L. Cochran, to co-operate with every phase of the federal program, except unemployment compensation.

Appropriated for the program was $5,113,000, mostly from old and new gasoline taxes. An almost equal sum is expected from the Federal Government as soon as Congress appropriates the money, expected in January or February. The state money is to be spent in slightly more than a year, ending early in 1937 when the unicameral Legislature will determine the future of the program.

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delicious Pound Cake!
DRAKE'S
CAKES

Melbourne Gallery Kept Open at Night By Citizens' Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Donations amounting to £200 from four citizens will make it possible for the Melbourne National Gallery to remain open on three nights a week until the end of this year at least.

The gallery was opened at night for three months as an experiment and many persons attended the evening sessions. The trustees, however, were unable to provide funds to continue these sessions and Government aid was sought.

The Ministry replied that it was unable to supply the necessary money but would consider the question again early next year. It was at this stage that an offer of £50 was received from a Melbourne art lover and the other gifts quickly followed.

Before the £200 is exhausted it is hoped that the Government will find the funds to make the night sessions a permanent institution.

Aerodrome Lighting Pushed in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—New plans for the illumination of aerodromes at Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, Perth, Brisbane and Darwin have been devised by officials of the Commonwealth Works Department and the Civil Aviation Department. The cost will be £40,000 and the installation of the new system will begin immediately after Parliament has passed the Estimates, which include £100,000 for the development of ground services for aviation.

Under the new system boundaries of the aerodromes will be marked by orange lights set around the borders at intervals of 100 yards. Red lights will be used to indicate the presence of obstacles; wind indicators will be floodlighted; green lights will be used to pick out runways; and ground flares and floodlights will be used to light the aerodromes.

An important feature will be the construction of light towers 50 feet in height on each of the aerodromes. From these towers powerful revolving beacons will be visible from the air for 30 to 50 miles. Similar beacons have already been installed at Darwin, between Longreach and Cloncurry, Queensland, and at Cootamundra, New South Wales.

Advertising Depicted As Road to Recovery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—"Advertising is the quickest way to start the wheels of industry," Everett J. Murphy of Los Angeles, president of the Pacific Advertising Clubs Association, said in an address before the Tacoma Advertising Club and the Girls' Advertising Club.

"If we throttle advertising with a lot of hampering laws," he continued, "we will fall back into depression again." Mr. Murphy believed that the best medium in which to advertise is the daily newspaper.

A Man in the News

Topical

Alfred Duff Cooper, British War Secretary
Brilliant Defender of the League

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London, Nov. 23

"One of the most brilliant of the younger Conservative leaders" is the complimentary description bestowed by a member of the Opposition on Alfred Duff Cooper, Member of Parliament, recently Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and now Secretary of State for War. He succeeds Viscount Halifax, who becomes Lord Privy Seal in the revised Baldwin Cabinet.

The new War Secretary is perhaps the only living person to have stolen Mr. Lloyd George's thunder at a public meeting. It was soon after Mr. Duff Cooper first came to the House of Commons as the result of a memorable victory at Oldham.

The scene was the Queen's Hall, at a great public demonstration in favor of disarmament. The Welsh statesman made one of his customary attacks on the peace settlement, and he certainly had the packed house with him. But as he himself took a leading part in that Versailles "dictation," this wisdom after the event lost some of its fire and despite generous applause Mr. Lloyd George must have sensed it.

Denunciation of War

He was followed by Mr. Duff Cooper, almost unknown to the great British public except for an unusually brilliant maiden effort on first taking his seat in the House. In quick, incisive phrases he denounced war and pleaded for the collective system.

There was no rhetoric, no artistry, just intense sincere oratory, born not of books, nor of cabinet meetings, but of the turmoil of the battlefield, where in the World War as officer in the Grenadier Guards he won the D. S. O. and was several times mentioned in Dispatches.

Since that carnage, generals and admirals have emerged from retirement to voice support for the League of Nations. But none can ever have electrified their audience as Mr. Cooper did in those 15 brief minutes.

Kept Faith in League

Since that memorable day 11 years ago he has never looked back. Soon he was invited to become First Secretary to the War Office, his faith in the League undimmed. "All we have done in all the years since the World War," he said recently, "is the League of Nations. It is the only thing between us and ghastly foolishness, but even if it is the only hope let us still cling to it."

In the rare intervals of leisure in his parliamentary and official career he has been writing a monumental biography of Earl Haig, British Commander-in-Chief in the World War.

Contributions to Literature

Mr. Cooper has also published a life of Talleyrand and collaborated with W. C. M. Headlam in "House of Lords or Senate?" An adverse turn of the parliamentary wheel in 1929 was followed by his winning the St. Georges Division of Westminster after one of the most exciting by-elections of modern times.

At the General Election later in the same year he was returned unopposed, and little surprise was felt when in the National Government in 1934 he was nominated Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

That is usually one of the best "jumping-off" places to greater things, and this is what has been generally expected of this "Baldwinian Tory, cultivated and preternaturally earnest," as another of his political opponents has not untruthfully labeled him. So his elevation to Cabinet rank has come with congratulations, but without surprise.

Judge Lindsey Restored To Bar in Colorado

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 25 (AP)—Superior Judge Benjamin Barr Lindsey of Los Angeles, nationally known as the founder of the Denver juvenile court, was reinstated to the Colorado bar today by the supreme court which disbarred him in 1929 on charges of gross official misconduct.

Prevented from seeking office in Colorado, Judge Lindsey went to California and was elected a superior judge in Los Angeles. The supreme court brought the case up today on its own motion. The poll on reinstatement was 6 to 1. The charges of misconduct were based on payment of $37,500 to Judge Lindsey by Mrs. Helen Elwood Stokes and $10,000 by Samuel Untermyer, her New York attorney.

Drunken Driving Shown by Figures Chief Road Risk

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 25—Every state in the Union records a rise in drunken driving cases in 1934 over 1933, with the single exception of the District of Columbia, according to a report made public by Dr. Theron Wendell Kilmer, police surgeon of Hempstead, L. I., today.

Dr. Kilmer, speaking before the fourteenth annual convention of the International Association of Police and Fire Surgeons and Medical Directors of Civil Service Commissions, said his figures were based on a canvas of State Commissioners of Motor Vehicles throughout the country. They establish intoxicated motorists as the chief highway hazard today, with drunken driving 45 per cent more prevalent than at the end of prohibition.

Colorado, with a gain of 3 per cent in vehicle registration, re-recorded a 200 per cent increase in drunken driving cases; Arizona, with an 8 per cent registration increase, has 113 per cent more drunken driving cases.

The New York State Motor Vehicle Bureau already is moving to increase the penalties for reckless and drunken driving following an announcement by Carrol E. Mealey, deputy motor vehicle commissioner, that such cases have shown a marked increase in the first 10 months of this year. License revocations for drunken driving in this period totaled 1475, as compared with 806 in 1933, and license suspensions for persons under prosecution for driving while intoxicated totaled 1743, while the figure for 1933 was 1056.

The department has ruled that a year, instead of six months, must elapse before a person convicted of drunken driving may apply for a new license, but will seek for more rigorous penalties in the next Legislature.

It was not true that "anyone can tell a drunk," Dr. Kilmer said; and he recommended that "every driver who is taken into custody charged with operating a motor vehicle while drunk should be forthwith physically examined by a physician and pronounced drunk or sober," and that police records be kept of these cases.

Old Airplane Used For Tea Salesroom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Southend, Eng.

NEW uses for old airplanes were suggested here in a recent court case.

A summons had been served on an airplane owner for setting up a temporary building without the consent of the local authority. The said temporary building was his airplane.

During the case it was revealed that the owner parked the plane in a field and sold teas from it during the summer.

When the magistrate asked whether the international situation had provided a market for the plane, the clerk declared:

"No, it has been converted into a motorcar—at least, part of it."

Federal Funds Furnish Indian School Lunches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLYMPIA, Wash.—Indian children were provided with 5359 hot lunches at school during September by federal funds, L. D. Burrus, director of research for the State Department of Public Instruction, reports.

Weather Two Years Ahead Easy, Says Man With Plan

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 26 (AP)—A weather observer, returning from a rendezvous with a major storm he foresaw months ago, disclosed today a new method of calculating the weather far in advance.

He is Selby Maxwell, instructor in meteorology who has been doing research work in a laboratory at Northwestern University.

He has evolved a "priciple of astronomical computation of the weather" which he calls "forecasting by astronomy."

"You can predict the world's weather for two years in advance with the same ease that you might predict a storm for tomorrow," he asserted in an interview.

Proved His Charts

In October he made 12 charts of the storm's course, and placed a blue print of the storm in the hands of navy weather men and his friends. It called for a start on Nov. 11, and on that date he began driving eastward from Chicago. It rained hard at first.

At Niagara Falls on Nov. 13 he noted how heavy winds had blown back the water of Lake Erie, drying up the falls. Then he hit an ice storm in upper New York State, went over to the Atlantic coast in New England and drove southward along the coast as heavy gales swept the seaboard last week end, thus confirming the charted course he had predicted.

Storm Differed in Sections

"It was interesting to note the different manifestations of the same storm at various points," he said. "The winds on Lake Erie, the ice sheet in New York State and the Atlantic gales were all from the same source, a cold mass of air from over Greenland."

His method is based on the fact that the relative motions of the earth, moon and sun are irregular, resulting in a slight motion of the earth's whole mass.

"That causes the atmosphere, which is like a fluid, to slosh back and forth over the earth, just as water will slosh out of a pan if the pan is jiggled," he said.

How He Does It

Mr. Maxwell computes the relative changes of the magnetic fields of the earth, moon and sun, which form an astronomical triangle of continually variable shape. From this he knows the variation in the earth's motion, and hence the later variations in atmospheric masses, making possible long-range forecasting.

Mr. Maxwell predicts less snow than usual this winter. "During the whole winter there will be about one month's snowfall," he said. "That means about two good snows during the winter, instead of seven or eight.

"There will be another drought next year," he continued, remarking that he had foreseen the last one. "The whole northern hemisphere will be subject to a drought until August. Next fall the weather will be wetter than usual."

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Butterick shows you how you can do this beautifully! Make the dress at left of good black flat crepe. Finish it carefully, see that it fits beautifully, and you will have a dress which looks as if it came right from Paris! Whisk up some hats, some gloves, a couple of gilets, a bag. Then change your clips — change your hats and gloves — add or subtract gilets — and you will look like four different people. Here are the four costumes:

6585—dress
6520—hat
5702—gloves

FIRST COSTUME:
Butterick 6585 — make this dress. Add purchased rhinestone clips, a rhinestone buckle, a velvet hat made of three-quarters of a yard of black velvet and Butterick 6520. Add velvet gloves, by Butterick 5702.

6127—hat
5702—gloves
3131—bag

SECOND COSTUME:
Make a bright rust velveteen hat, and gloves, and bag. Buy plain gold clips, and make a plain black crepe belt, that fastens with a gold buckle. You are set for shopping and lunch!

6498—gilet
6520—hat

THIRD COSTUME:
Make a white satin ruff gilet by one of the versions in Butterick Pattern 6498. Add your pearl among hats — the black velvet with the bow you've made for the first costume. Black gloves — and away you go! P. S. No clips needed — the gilet covers the front of the dress.

6498—gilet
6127—hat

FOURTH COSTUME:
A rust velveteen gilet, made by another version of Butterick gilet pattern 6498. A black velveteen hat, made by another version of Butterick hat pattern 6127. Your rust gloves and bag. And nobody would guess you were the same girl.

BUTTERICK "STYLE LEADERS OF THE WORLD"

General Electric Plans Improved Work Conditions

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 26—Redefinition of the General Electric Company's policy in its employer-employee relations is contained in a statement given out at the company's headquarters here today in which it stresses it is its aim to provide working conditions of the highest type for the men and women on its pay rolls "and to strive constantly to prevent accidents and health hazards by every conceivable means."

"It is the policy of the company to pay wage rates equal to or higher than wage rates paid in the community industries for comparable work requiring the same skill and efficiency," the statement says. "If wage rates paid by the company are found to be lower than going rates, the company will promptly rectify them. The management will appreciate having the matter called to its attention.

"The management of each works will welcome opportunities to discuss with interested employees the basis of wages paid by the company. On the recommendation of the management and with the approval of the stockholders, a general profit-sharing plan has been adopted which it is expected will bring added compensation to the workers who are eligible to receive it."

The statement announces that vacations with pay for hourly-paid employees, abolished several years ago, will be restored next year. Hours worked in excess of eight hours a day or in excess of the full-time weekly working schedule and work on Sundays and legal holidays will be paid for at the rate of one and one-half times the regular rate.

"Generally speaking, personnel will not be reduced until production has decreased at least 10 per cent below that called for by the established working schedule and after every effort has been made to transfer employees from slack to busier departments," the announcement continues. "If reduction of the force is necessary, advance notice will be given together with reasons for the change."

"Any employee selected for dismissal or extended layoff will be advised personally of the reasons therefor. An employee may, if he desires, have his representative present at the time the reasons are given.

"There shall be no discrimination by foremen, superintendents or other executives of the company against any employee because of race or creed or because of an employee's membership in any fraternity, society, labor organization or any other lawful organization.

"Should any employee feel he has been treated unjustly, he should promptly advise his foreman of his grievance, either in person, in writing or through his representative, and the matter will receive prompt consideration, and, if desired, the employee or his representative will be given a hearing by the management."

Tourists View Volcano In Hawaii From Air

HILO, Hawaii, Nov. 26 (AP)—Hundreds of curious spectators, many peering from the windows of chartered airplanes, watched the seething fire fountains of Mauna Loa last night.

As the eruption of the volcano continued unabated tourists chartered every available airplane for sightseeing trips over the molten peak. Danger to Hilo was minimized by reports from national park rangers that the fiery flow, surging downward at a speed of 25 miles an hour, cooled rapidly when it reached the flat country that stretches 40 miles between the city and the volcano.

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Your own cheerful room with R.C.A. radio and deep-slumber bed . . . in a friendly hotel. The Gay White Way is all around you . . . but you'll find a real home with the quiet and restful atmosphere here at the hotel.
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EVERY DROP IS FULL OF ZEST

World Institutions Join Hands to Study Economics of Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 26—A study by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in conjunction with the International Chamber of Commerce to find economic solutions for the combined problems of peace and prosperity was announced by Malcolm W. Davis, associate director of the endowment, here today. It will be in the form of a survey of the related questions of freer commerce and stable currencies, he added.

Mr. Davis, Dr. James T. Shotwell, Peter Molyneaux and Thomas J. Watson, all of the endowment, returned here last night from Paris, where they attended a joint organization meeting preparatory to the start of the study.

The two institutions have adopted a comprehensive program for the survey, Mr. Davis continued, and have enlisted experts of different countries to enquire into the various aspects of the situation and make a report looking toward practical recommendations by both bodies.

While refusing to comment on the Italo-Ethiopian conflict, Mr. Davis voiced the view that apprehension of its spreading and involving Europe was not shared by many of the leading statesmen and observers. Governments having greatest influence were exerting every effort to localize the dispute, he said. The endowment's general work in a dozen countries of Europe is going on normally and regularly, with evidence of good-will on the part of authorities and public opinion, he said.

World's Biggest 'Eye' Cooled Off and Ready For California Trip

CORNING, N. Y., Nov. 26 (AP)—The successful finish of the world's largest piece of glass, the 200-inch mirror or "eye" of the world's largest telescope, was disclosed today at the Corning Glass Works.

This huge telescope mirror was poured Dec. 2 last year and has been cooling ever since in a great iron annealing oven.

Crawling on their hands and knees, two experts of the glass works, Dr. J. C. Hostetter, director of development and research, and Dr. George V. McCauley, physicist in charge of disk making, entered the oven a few days ago.

They crawled over the surface of the now barely warm mirror and found an apparently perfect-looking piece of glass throughout. The mirror is ready to be taken out of the oven and packed for shipment to the California Institute of Technology at Pasadena.

Removal will be delayed a week or two until a date can be set for newspapermen, photographers and natural scientists to be present at the event.

Extend Land Owning To Secure Equality, Economist Advises

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 26—The greatest monopoly in the world has to do with the land, with the result that "the landless majority must depend upon the minority, as is characteristic of all monopolies," according to Dr. Franz Oppenheimer, German sociologist and economist.

Dr. Oppenheimer was the chief guest at a dinner here Sunday night under the sponsorship of Prof. Albert Einstein, Prof. Felix Frankfurter, Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild, Prof. Horace M. Kallen, Prof. Harry A. Overstreet, Dr. Frederick B. Robinson and other leaders of university thought. Racial conditions was the subject of his address.

Dr. Oppenheimer denied the theory held by capitalism, so-called, and Communism, that free competition is associated with great evil. After this premise has been agreed on, Dr. Oppenheimer remarked, the capitalist calls the evils "unavoidable," while the Communist finds them "unbearable." He further said:

"Both are in the same error, because I hold that free competition is not associated with evils. We have not had free competition in 6000 years."

He declared free competition to be impossible because "a minority is in possession of the land, while the majority has little or none. There may be competition among the monopolists, but that is not free competition. The task of our time is, therefore, not to abolish competition, but to free it."

Ready for Reproduction in Russia

Full-Size Wooden Model of Four-Door Sedan

Soviet Engineers Inspecting Car Are V. N. Lialin and I. I. Wittenberg (Left and Right) of the Zis Plant, Moscow, Which Will Build the Car. Walter Graf of the Budd Company (Center) Is Explaining the Model

Philadelphia Plant Builds Car Model For Soviet Factory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26 — A wooden model of the type of closed car which is to go into mass production in a Soviet factory has just been inspected at the Budd plant here by Russian engineers. The dies and initial stampings for the car are being made in the Budd shops here, while disc wheel equipment is being prepared in the company's Detroit factory.

The order, which was placed by the Amtorg Trading Corporation, is expected to provide work for a number of Budd employees throughout the winter.

The car, a large four-door sedan, will be made in the Zis Plant.

Hitherto the only cars to be produced in quantities in Russia have been of Ford open touring type.

The Budd Manufacturing Company is preparing dies for the manufacture of all stamped parts of the body, and the radiator shell and chassis. The Russian engineers who came to examine the full-sized wooden model are V. N. Lialin, chief engineer of the Zis Plant, and I. I. Wittenberg, its production manager.

Philadelphia To Give 10,000 Men Jobs In Improving Airport

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26—As a part of a statewide plan to spend $14,000,000 on 78 airports, including the construction of 16 new fields, steps are being taken to put in working order the Philadelphia Airport, now abandoned by mail planes in favor of the Central Airport at Camden.

The partially completed field, which is now used only by the Pennsylvania National Guard air force and one or two commercial operators, was inspected recently by heads of various city bureaus in company with the United States Army district engineer here and the local WPA administrator.

The boggy condition of the municipal airport will be remedied, it is proposed, by dragging soil from the Delaware River and filling in 183 acres, which will be provided with the proper drainage. Three hard-surfaced runways will be built.

Given the confidently expected federal approval, the work will be completed by the end of June, 1936. As a WPA project it is planned to give employment to 10,000 men.

When completed it is expected that the Department of Commerce will give the airport a Class A-1 rating.

Wagner Labor Act Tested by Flour Mill

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 26 (AP)—The court room of Federal Judge Merrill E. Otis became another battle ground of labor yesterday as employers attacked the Wagner Labor Relations Act and the Government rushed to its defense.

Arguments on a petition of the Majestic Flour Mill of Aurora, Mo., for a permapent injunction against enforcement of the act, which prevents employers from interfering with employee organization, were to begin.

The Majestic Mili was cited by George O. Pratt, regional labor director, on complaint of federal union No. 20028 that the mill had sought to coerce employees into leaving the union, had sought to form a company union, and had locked out 51 union employees.

U. S. Regulation Urged For Inland Waterways

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26 (AP)—Maj. Gen. T. Q. Ashburn, chairman of the Inland Waterways Corporation, tossed a bombshell into the Mississippi Valley Association's convention yesterday with a declaration favoring federal regulation of inland water transportation.

Shortly after Col. Robert Isham Randolph, Chicago, president of the association, called for "free and unrestrained" competition of water carriers with other transportation agencies, General Ashburn told delegates the freedom of water transportation from regulation is "no longer a good policy."

County 'In the Black' Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAFFORD, Ariz.—Graham County, including every one of its school districts, is on a cash basis for the first time since 1930. The last registered warrant has been called for payment. Improved tax collections are mainly responsible for the county getting back "in the black," but a short-term bond issue of $70,000 was floated to take up a certain block of outstanding obligations.

Michigan Women Celebrate Centennial of Achievement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—One hundred years of feminine achievement were reviewed here this month at the Michigan Women's Centennial Exposition, the first time an event of this kind ever was held in Michigan.

The event was planned as a contribution of Michigan women to the series of celebrations observing the State's 100th birthday anniversary. It showed women's activities from pioneer times up to the present.

More than 30 women in the State, representing virtually every section of Michigan, arranged the exposition which attracted thousands of visitors to the civic auditorium.

The exposition was opened by Gov. Frank D. Fitzgerald and the first day designated as Governor's Day. Governor Fitzgerald said that "women have shown themselves competent of exercising important public duties, and there are women in the State capable of filling any position which men can fill."

In proof of this statement the Governor recently appointed Mrs. Alice E. Alexander head of the merged corporation securities commission of the State. Mrs. Alexander was one of the visitors on Famous Women's Day.

Harbor Springs sent two Indian chiefs, Pipi-Gwe and Ba-ji-go-bia, to represent it. Both chiefs are well educated, Pipi-Gwe having been graduated from Carlisle, while Ba-ji-go-bia attended the Indian school at Mt. Pleasant, Mich. An Indian princess, Wabishish-kwi, of Manistee, also attended.

One of the features of the exposition was the original engraving plate of the Michigan centennial 3-cent stamp. A pageant with a cast of 300 was presented two nights and a cook school featured each morning gathering.

High school bands and orchestras, the Michigan Lumberjack orchestra and Elena Moneak's band, consisting of women, provided music.

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LEA & PERRINS SAUCE
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THE BILTMORE NEW YORK
Equipped to meet every need of a distinguished clientele
Single rooms from $4
MADISON AVENUE AT 43RD STREET
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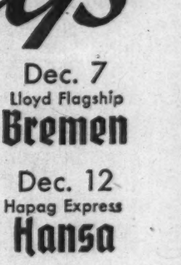
"THE BILTMORE HAS ATMOSPHERE"

WINTER SPRING SUMMER

Cruises & Crossings

cruises from New York to East Indies, to West Indies, the Arctic Circle, 'round Capes Horn and Good Hope . . of a few days or a few months . . . Experience of many decades in cruising.

more than 70 sailings from New York . . . of 9 famous ships offering First Class, Cabin, Tourist, Third Classes . . . to the Great Events of this Winter, next Spring and Summer in EUROPE.

DEC. 27, 11.30 P.M. For 5½ Days.. **Bremen** — First Cruise of this luxury Flagship . . Bermuda . . Nassau, a day in each; Gala New Year's celebration at sea. Return morning of January 2. Rates $65 up. — New Year's Cruise

JAN. 9 at 11 P.M. For 139 Days.. Hapag Famous **Reliance** 15th World Cruise of Commodore Kruse — via Trinidad, So. America, St. Helena, round Cape of Good Hope, Madagascar, India, the East Indies, Bali, Java, Siam, Philippines, China, Korea, Japan, Hawaii, Panama, Cuba. 25 lands. Shore excursions included. Minimum of $1750, First Class exclusively. — Around the World Cruise

JAN. 25 at 5 P.M. For 15 Days.. DE LUXE EXPRESS **Columbus** — To South America, Caribbees, Panama Canal...La Guayra, Curacao, Cartagena, Colon, Kingston, Havana . . . . . $195 up. — West Indies Cruise

For 45 Days.. February 11 — All Round South America Cruise via Panama Canal and Straits of Magellan in cooperation with Raymond-Whitcomb, Inc. . . . . $495 up.

FEB. 1 and FEB. 22 For 18 Days The Hapag Express Flagship **New York** — on both the February Cruises, to Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad, Grenada, La Guayra, Curacao, Cartagena, Colon, Kingston, Havana, Each . . . . . $210 up. — 2 Cruises of West Indies, South America, Panama

For 15 Days.. March 14 — To La Guayra, Curacao, Cartagena, Colon, Kingston, Havana. . . . 5,402 miles . . . $177.50 up.

Spring Cruises of the **Columbus** — March 28th for 8 days, Nassau and Havana, $107.50 up
April 10th Over Easter, 9 Days, Port au Prince, Kingston, Havana, $120 up
April 22nd for 7 days . . Nassau and Havana . . $95 up

JUNE 26 **Reliance** — SUMMER CRUISE TO SPITZBERGEN, THE LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN AND RUSSIA . . . 42 days . . . European stopovers . . . $495 up.

Midnight sailings to Christmas in Europe — Starting the Merry Pilgrimage to all Europe through France, England, Germany. — Dec. 7 Lloyd Flagship **Bremen**

Second Section, adding Ireland's Cobh to ports of call..1st Cl. $170 up; Tourist $108.50up; 3rd Cl. $84.50up. — Dec. 12 Hapag Express **Hansa**

Last sailing to arrive in time for Christmas, carrying the last mail, offerings, greetings. — Dec. 15 Lloyd Flier **Europa**

IVth OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES in the Bavarian Alps Garmisch-Partenkirchen — Feb. 6 to 16 — Event that gathers together Winter's enthusiasts from all over the globe. Ideal place both for contestants and for observers to engage in Winter sports. Only 13 hours by rail from ports, a few hours by airplane, with 60% R. R. fare reduction and 20% Lufthansa reduction.

Jan. 23 Hapag Express **Deutschland**
Jan. 25 Lloyd Flier **Bremen**
Jan. 30 Hapag Express **Hamburg**
Feb. 1 Lloyd Flier **Europa**

Grand National at Aintree . . . Spring Leipzig Trade Fairs
Bayreuth Wagner Festivals . . . . . Pre-Olympics and after.

THE XITH OLYMPIAD AUG. 1 to 16
In GERMANY, at BERLIN
Including gliding exhibitions . . . art exhibits music festivals. Yacht races in Kiel Bay.

TO IRELAND • ENGLAND • FRANCE • GERMANY		
Hamburg . . Nov. 28	Bremen . . . Mar. 5	New York . May 28
Europa . . . Nov. 29	Deutschland Mar. 8	Bremen . . . May 30
New York . Dec. 5	Hamburg . . Mar. 15	Hamburg . . June 4
Bremen . . . Dec. 7	Europa . . . Mar. 19	Europa . . . June 6
Hansa . . . . Dec. 12	Hansa . . . . Mar. 22	St. Louis . . June 6
Europa . . . Dec. 15	Deutschland Mar. 29	Columbus . . June 9
Deutschland Dec. 19	New York. . Apr. 2	Hansa . . . . June 11
Hamburg . . Dec. 28	Bremen . . . Apr. 3	Bremen . . . June 14
New York . Jan. 3	Hamburg . . Apr. 9	Deutschland June 18
Bremen . . . Jan. 4	Europa. . . . Apr. 15	Berlin . . . . June 20
Hansa . . . . Jan. 9	Hansa . . . . Apr. 16	Europa . . . June 21
Europa . . . Jan. 11	Deutschland Apr. 22	New York. . June 25
Deutschland Jan. 23	Bremen . . . Apr. 24	Columbus . . June 27
Bremen . . . Jan. 25	New York . . Apr. 30	Bremen . . . July 1
Hamburg . . Jan. 30	Columbus . . Apr. 30	Hamburg . . July 2
Europa . . . Feb. 1	Europa . . . May 3	St. Louis . . July 4
Hansa . . . . Feb. 9	Hamburg . . May 7	Europa. . . . July 8
Bremen . . . Feb. 13	Bremen . . . May 10	Hansa . . . . July 9
Deutschland Feb. 16	Hansa . . . . May 14	Deutschland July 16
Europa . . . Feb. 20	Europa . . . May 20	Bremen . . . July 17
Hamburg . . Feb. 23	Deutschland May 21	Berlin . . . . July 18
Hansa . . . . Mar. 1	Berlin . . . . May 23	New York. . July 23

It is necessary to advise early reservations on both cruises and crossings to assure accommodations of your choice.

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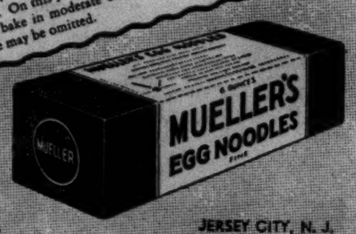
FOR A TEMPTING LUNCHEON
DELICIOUS ECONOMICAL
Egg Noodles with Sauerkraut
1 Package Mueller's Wide Egg Noodles
4 Cups sauerkraut
1 Teaspoon salt
¼ Teaspoon pepper
1 pound sausages
Parboil the noodles for 7 minutes in four quarts rapidly boiling water to which 1 tablespoon salt has been added. Drain. In a well-greased casserole place a layer of sauerkraut seasoned with salt and pepper, then a layer of noodles. Continue, alternating until used up, allowing the noodles to form the top layer. On this place the sausages, each pricked with a fork. Cover casserole; bake in moderate oven one hour. If vegetable dish is required, sausage may be omitted.
EASY TO PREPARE —QUICK TOO


C. F. MUELLER CO. JERSEY CITY, N. J.
AS A CHANGE FROM POTATOES

Boston Day... Bingo, Apted, Welfare, Rotch...

(Continued from Page 1)

tion, according to Mr. Dowling, has concluded that a family of five requires an absolute minimum of $9.51 in food to sustain it for a week. Such families in Boston are now allotted $7.37. The difference of $2.14, it is pointed out, is the margin between enough milk, bread and other wholesome foods, the lack of which brings unhappy wonder to growing children and cold desperation to mothers and fathers.

Mr. Dowling recited figures for the large block of welfare recipients, letting councilors fill in their own pictures of the distress caused by the insufficiency. He informed the council that there is a "crying need for shoes to be used by school children."

The council voted to transfer $250,000 from reserve funds. This will be used to give families an extra $5 for Christmas dinners. It will stretch no further.

Gambling—Drive to End Legalized Forms Goes On

The Puritan League, recently formed group which has been carrying on a concerted drive against gambling in Massachusetts, were doubling their efforts today following a meeting at the Copley Plaza last night.

Declared John Shade Franklin, president of the League's board of trustees:

"Other states have stopped the evils incident to legalized gambling. Massachusetts can and should. . . . All we need do is ask the more than 300,000 who voted in this state against the gambling bill, and the others who haven't until now realized their mistake, to add their voices of protest to ours, and through a state-wide effort we can make the legislature heed the plea."

The Puritan League has 20,000 petition signatures filed at the State House already and is planning to carry the fight against gambling to the finish.

Rotch—His G. O. P. Colors Said to Stir McGlue

Most people in Boston have been under the impression that the Federal Government's ERA and WPA were agencies designed to furnish relief to needy citizens. Today Charles H. McGlue, Democratic wheelhorse, tried to alter that impression.

In the opinion, apparently, of Mr. McGlue, who served as Governor Curley's manager during the gubernatorial campaign, the two alphabet organizations are primarily supposed to get votes for the Democrats.

Revelation of this viewpoint emerged from predictions freely made by Mr. McGlue that Arthur G. Rotch, state head of the ERA and WPA, would be removed within three weeks. The prediction, Mr. McGlue said, was based on the fact that Mr. Rotch is a Republican and allegedly has been arranging jobs and votes for members of his own party, leaving loyal sons of Jefferson and Jackson with no reward for their faithfulness.

Mr. McGlue said that as a result of various Republican subheads being appointed in the State and a reputed tendency to favor Republicans for relief jobs, Mr. Rotch would be soon removed. He said he based his prediction on information from good authority.

It was noted in Boston today that Mr. Rotch attended Harvard with President Roosevelt. They were members of the same club and have continued their friendship.

In Washington Mr. Rotch is held in high esteem. Many of his plans evolved under the old ERA were subsequently incorporated in the national WPA plan.

Oath—Only Regular Form Declared Acceptable

Only teachers' oaths having the exact wording set forth in the act passed by the Legislature last spring will be accepted by the Department of Education, Dr. Payson Smith, commissioner, announced today. This decision hits the oath submitted by Prof. Kirtley Mather of Harvard last week.

Dr. Mather added to the regular oath comment to the effect that he intended to continue his connection with an American-Russian group, and he specified that he did not recognize the transferring from Harvard to the State of any authority for determining his faithfulness and ability in teaching.

The education commissioner's decision followed advice from Attorney General Dever that he was not obligated to accept any but the oath as specified in the law. This afternoon the Attorney General also announced that teachers in private institutions within the Commonwealth are subject to the oath law as well as those employed by public schools.

Phonograph—Vendome Presents Opera 'La Bohème'

Boston music lovers who were fortunate to be invited to a record musicale last night at the Hotel Vendome today were discussing some of the possibilities of the modern electrical phonograph for concert purposes.

The Vendome musicale came as a result of an attempt by A. Kenneth Painton, manager of the Vendome, to "pep up" what is otherwise a dull evening for most hotels Monday. He invited a few opera-loving friends to the Nippon Room to enjoy the musicale.

The Japanese room has a new public address system. In a little waiter's pantry is concealed one of RCA-Victor's new high fidelity electrical phonographs with "volume expander," a device which gives startling reality to recorded music. For his friends Mr. Painton chose for his first evening's concert the entire score of Puccini's "La Bohème," with soloists, chorus and orchestra of the noted La Scala Opera Company, Milan, Italy.

From the number of people who attended the première of this record concert, it was apparent that the idea had "caught on." Mr. Painton plans to hold these record musicales each week if patronage warrants. He plans to play such operas as "Carmen" and "Pagliacci" and some of the popular symphonies.

Another innovation Mr. Painton has adopted for his Japanese room are telephones on each table, a popular European custom, whereby patrons during regular hours may request recordings. The list of recordings is tastefully bound in a red cover, and includes all the latest popular hits and numbers of the standard classics.

Shoppers—League Plans to Aid Labor

"To use buying power for justice" was the rallying cry at the Women's Trade Union League meeting this afternoon to organize a League of Women Shoppers, similar to the organization of that name in New York. The meeting was held at 6 Boylston Place.

Said Mrs. Mary G. Thompson, president of the Union League:

"Women shoppers have real power to see that just labor conditions are enforced. They do 90 per cent of the buying in this city. They make the store owners give them the goods they want to buy. The can use this same power to make it certain that these goods are made and sold under proper labor conditions."

According to their program, the League of Women Shoppers does not intend to stop with a lot of high flown speech. Its members will even picket if that seems advisable. In the case of a strike, a committee will investigate the dispute, and if they decide to support labor, they will publish facts which "the average newspaper will not print for fear of losing the support of its advertisers."

Kaufmans—Awaiting Decision in Rettich Case

Milton and Samuel Kaufman, alleged chauffeurs for Carl Rettich, recently convicted along with several others of the $129,000 Fall River mail robbery, were, technically speaking, nearer freedom today. The Kaufman brothers are being held as material witnesses pending the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals from whom Rettich is seeking a new trial.

Yesterday Judge Hugh D. McLellan, before whom the Rettich case was heard, reduced the Kaufman brothers' bail from $10,000 to $5000 each. Martin J. Tobin, a Boston city councilor and attorney for the brothers, also submitted a petition of habeas corpus, but Judge McLellan postponed this, pending the hearing before the Circuit Court.

In the meantime, Rettich has begun a 25-year sentence at the federal prison at Alcatraz. In the event that his appeal is granted and a higher court finds him not guilty, the Government still has three indictments on which to try him, it was stated today. Government agents also stated today that $85,000 of the $129,000 taken from a U. S. mail truck last January is still missing.

Bribery—Duval Found Guilty and Sentenced

Raymond J. Duval was found guilty of jury bribing in Suffolk Superior Court this morning and sentenced by Judge David F. Dillan to a term of two and a half to five years in prison.

On Jan. 16, Duval denied before Judge Edward P. Pierce of the Superior Court that in disbarment proceedings against Attorney Stanley W. Wisnioski, he had approached a juror with a bribe of $50 in a case in which Wisnioski was one of the counsel.

But before the special investigating body of the bar association on a previous date, Duval admitted having approached a juror and offered him $50 for a favorable verdict.

Reorganization—Sought By Beacon Building Company

The Beacon Building Company, which operates a building at 31 Milk Street, filed a petition in Federal District Court, for permission to reorganize under Section 77B of the Bankruptcy Act. Principal assets are: Land, $508,088; buildings, $376,312. Principal liabilities are accounts, $38,818, and interest on first mortgage bonds, $944,250.

Australian Commends Air Trip to England

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Enthusiasm for the comforts provided on the air service between Australia and England is expressed by R. O. Blackwood of St. Kilda Road, Melbourne, who was the first passenger to book a passage and purchase a return ticket on the air route. Mr. Blackwood is a septuagenarian.

"It is a strenuous trip because of the hour you have to leave each day," said Mr. Blackwood. "I always preferred to be called in ample time and was never called later than 3:45 a. m. The flying time each day varied from 12 to 16 hours. We generally arrived at the terminus for the day by 6 p. m. All the way the attention we received was wonderful. Excellent hotel accommodation was available at most places where stops for the night were made."

Monitor Newscast Canceled Nov. 29

OWING to a special address by President Roosevelt from Georgia, the afternoon radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News" will be canceled over Station WBZ on Friday, Nov. 29.

The evening radiocast of the Monitor news over shortwave Station W1XAL will be heard as usual.

Tailors to Meet In Providence For Big Victory Fete

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 26—Members of the Journeymen Tailors' Union will meet tonight in their quarters, 72 Weybosset Street, to celebrate the most sweeping victory gained by an American Federation of Labor local here in recent years and also to make plans for a 100 per cent organization in this city.

The tailors went on strike Friday morning in 11 of the largest department stores. Saturday afternoon all of the 150 members were back at their benches.

The strike, according to Charles H. Farr, business agent, resulted in the organization of 90 per cent of the craft, brought about more than a 100 per cent increase in wages and a little less than a 50 per cent decrease in hours. All of the gains were provided for in the agreement signed with the respective store owners.

The union officials say that before the strike, the tailors received as little as $15 a week, which ranged from 70 to 74 hours. They returned to work under a 40-hour week and a wage scale of $33.90.

Rhode Island School Oath 18 Years Old

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 26 (AP)—For the past 18 years every public school teacher in Rhode Island has been required by state law to subscribe to a stronger oath of allegiance to nation and State than has been proposed by veterans' organizations for enactment at the next session of the Legislature, it was brought out last night at a meeting of the Providence School Committee.

"Rhode Island teachers now are required," said Dr. Alexander J. Stoddard, Superintendent of Schools, "to subscribe before notaries public to the most comprehensive pledge of loyalty I know of in any state. It is required of every public school teacher in the State when she gets her certificate.

"I am authorized by Dr. Charles Carroll of the State Department of Education," continued Dr. Stoddard, "to state that this pledge has been required in Rhode Island since 1917, when every teacher then in service took the oath voluntarily. Since that time every new teacher has subscribed to it. I am glad to make this statement on behalf of our teachers. There ought not to be any question as to the need for another 'teachers' oath' law here."

New Water Supplies Sought for Sections Of New South Wales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The New South Wales Government is being urged to make an investigation into the water resources of the northern and northwestern districts of this State, which now depend largely on the supply from artesian bores for domestic and stock purposes.

These bores have enabled the settlement and development of huge areas, not only in New South Wales, but also in Queensland. Now they are stated to be failing. It is pointed out that the annual diminution in the flow from the northern bores is estimated at 3 per cent. Officers of the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission have expressed the opinion that the majority of the bores will cease to flow within 20 years.

The greatest decrease in the flow of a single bore is that of one sunk 29 years ago. Then the daily flow was 950,000 gallons; now it is only 205,000 gallons. Three bores in the Moree district have completely failed. It is estimated that an area of 10,000,000 acres in northern and northwestern New South Wales is depenent on bores for water supplies.

Simply stated, the problem, according to experts, arises from the fact that the water drawn from the artesian basin is greater than the water being supplied to it by rainfall, so that the pressure available for forcing water to the surface is gradually becoming less. It is asserted that the bore system cannot be replaced by ordinary service dams, for even in an otherwise good season, the dams would not fill unless there was heavy rain. The Government has been asked to have a detailed survey made of the river systems in the north, with a view to replacing the failing bore supplies.

Highest Vote and Lowest Party Expense Accredited to Bridgeport Socialists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 26—Less than 10 cents was spent by the Bridgeport Socialist Party in its recent election campaign to every vote received by Socialist candidates.

The party ticket, with Mayor Jasper McLevy at its head, swept the city with the largest majorities on record, but the Socialists spent less than either the Republicans or Democrats who opposed them.

Accounts of campaign expenses, filed according to law, show the Socialists spent $3448. Mayor McLevy got 24,267 votes.

The Democrats spent $5025, and came in third, with an average of about 60 cents to a vote.

The Republicans, who ran second, but failed to win any offices, spent $12,144, or more than $1 to every vote received.

TVA Contracts Memphis

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 26 (AP)—The Tennessee Valley Authority has signed a 20-year contract with this city of more than 250,000 population. David E. Lilienthal, TVA power director, promised to bring "power to the Memphis gateway in from 9 to 12 months." He said work on transmission lines will start at once.

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Program Features Are in Blackface)

	990ke-WBZ-303m	890ke-WEEI-508m	1330ke-WNAC-344m	1410ke-WAAB-213m
5:00	Boston ERA Civic	Boston Civic Orch-	"Flash Gordon"	Hits and Encores;
5:15	Chorus recital	estra concert	Carl Moore's Orch.	shopping talks
5:30	"The Singing Lady"	Holiday program	"Jack Armstrong"	interspersed with
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Clara, Lu and Em.	"Dick Tracy," dr.	recordings
6:00	News; Supper Show	Evening Tattler	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	Talk; vocalist	News; records	Sport Comment	School Com. talk
6:30	News; feature	"Better Homes"	Nature League	Dramatic sketch
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	"News Parade"	"Musicalities"	News Service
7:00	"Easy Aces" sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Myrt and Marge"	Organ; report
7:15	20th Century Ideas	"Popeye" sketch	Speaker; soloist	J. Farrell; orch.
7:30	Lum and Abner	After Dinner Revue	Kate Smith; orch.	"Pop. Varieties"
7:45	Mario Cozzi, songs	Strange Facts	Boake Carter, news	Phil Scott's Orch.
8:00	Crime Clues: Spencer	Leo Reisman's Or.	"Lavender and Old	Golf lesson
8:15	Dean sketch	comedy; soloists	Lace"; soloists	Gabriel Heatter
8:30	Edgar Guest in "Wel-	Wayne King and	Lawrence Tibbett;	"Jazz Nocturne";
8:45	come Valley"	his orchestra	soloist; orchestra	soloists; orchestra
9:00	Ben Bernie's Orch.	N.T.G. & his Girls:	Casa Loma Orch.	Stevens's Orch.
9:15	Ethel Shutta	comedy; orchestra	Walter O'Keefe	News Service
9:30	Helen Hayes in "The	"Jumbo"; extrava-	Fred Waring and	Third period,
9:45	New Penny"	ganza; music	his Pennsylvani-	Bruins - Toronto
10:00	Wendell Hall	Sigmund Romberg;	ans; soloists and	hockey game
10:15	Network speaker	soloists; orchestra	chorus; piano duo	"World Parade"
10:30	WBZA Players	in Joe Reichman and	Dramatized news	Phil Scott's Orch.
10:45	"The Shadow"	his orchestra	Spotlight Revue	Network speaker
11:00	Reports; news; music.	Forecasts; news	News Service	Ozzie Nelson and
11:15	Carr's Orchestra	Sports; music	McCoy's Orchestra.	his orchestra
11:30	Reggie Childs and his	Madriguera's Orch.	Cy Delman and his	Louis Armstrong &
11:45	orchestra	NBC organist	Kentuckians	his orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Network Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ (WJZ), United States Army Band concert.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
2:30 WNAC (WABC), American School of the Air: geography program.
2:30 WEEI (WEAF), Music Guild: Maurice Dumesnil, piano; Alfred Pochon, violin; Ivan d'Archambeau.
3:00 WBZ (WJZ), Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
4:15 WNAC (WABC), Curtis Institute of Music Orchestra, Fritz Reiner, conductor.
5:00 WBZ (WJZ), Spotlight Revue: soloists; concert orchestra.

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC (WABC), Cavalcade of America: sketch; soloists; orchestra.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ), Rendezvous: Jane Williams; Phil Duey; male trio; Lucas's Orch.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF), "One Man's Family": dramatic sketch from San Francisco.
8:15 WMEX (WMCA), "Five Star Final": news dramatizations.
8:30 WNAC (WABC), George Burns and Gracie Allen, comedians; Milton Watson, tenor; Jack Renard and his orchestra.
9:00 WNAC (WABC), Lily Pons, soprano; chorus; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ), "John Charles Thomas and His Neighbors": drama and music.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF), "Town Hall Tonight": Fred Allen and company; orchestra.
9:30 WAAB (WOR), "Sinfonietta"; orchestra, Alfred Wallenstein, conductor.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ), "20,000 Years in Sing Sing": dramatic sketch.
9:30 WNAC (WABC), Ray Noble's Orchestra; Connie Boswell; Babs and Brothers.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ (WJZ), Andrew Carnegie Centenary dinner; Dr. James Bryant Conant and others, speakers.
10:00 WEEI (WEAF), Conrad Thibault; Frank Crumit; soloists; players; chorus; orch.
10:30 WNAC (WABC), Dramatizations of the news.

Monitor Short-Wave Radiocasts

2:00 W1XK (9.57mc), "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 W1XAL (11.79mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Thursday's Features

(Originating Network Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

10:45 WNAC, Colgate-Brown football game.
11:30 WBZ (WJZ), "Songs of Thanksgiving": Gothic Choristers.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ), National Farm and Home Hour: soloist; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WMEX, Syracuse-Maryland football game.
2:30 WBZ (WJZ), NBC Music Guild: chamber recital.
4:30 WBZ (WJZ), Dvorak's "New World" Symphony: NBC Symphony Orchestra.
5:15 WEEI (WEAF), "From an Irish Fireside": Padraic Colum, Irish poet.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ (WJZ), Hendrik Willem Van Loon, author.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF), Rudy Vallee Hour: Don Cossack Choir; Carrie Jacobs Band; Brian Aherne; Oyan Guren; George Beatty.
8:15 WMEX (WMCA), "Five Star Final": dramatizations of the news.
8:15 WBZ (WJZ), NBC String Symphony Orchestra, Frank Black, conductor.
8:30 WAAB (WOR), Little Symphony Orchestra; Genevieve McKenna, soprano.
8:30 WNAC (WABC), Charles Hackett, tenor; concert orchestra.
9:00 WNAC (WABC), Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; soloist.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ), "Death Valley Days": dramatic sketch of the West.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ), America's Town Meeting: "Is Peace Possible Without World Organization?" Sir Norman Angell, Admiral Bradley Fiske, other speakers.
9:30 WNAC (WABC), "To Arms for Peace": Nelson Eddy; Leopold Stokowski; Deems Taylor; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF), Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Eduard Johnson; Suzanne Fisher; Sam Herman; Bob Burns.
10:30 WNAC (WABC), Dramatizations of news.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ), Roy Shields and his orchestra: soloists; piano duo.
10:30 WAAB (WOR), Console and Keyboard: organ and piano recital.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

School System's Growth

Boston's school system shows remarkable growth. Within the last 30 years the number of buildings used permanently for school purposes has increased from 214 to 316, while the number of pupils has jumped from 102,880 to 135,075. In percentages, a 31 per cent increase in pupils has resulted in a 48 per cent increase in school building.

The department estimates that the value of the Boston school plant is approximately 50 per cent of the value of the taxable area of Cambridge, and that Boston's school expenditures are greater than the entire municipal expenditures of Newton or of Salem. School expenditures last year in Boston were approximately $17,000,000.

In a recent history of the department issued by the city, it is revealed that more people use the schools of Boston than use the South Station. And in turn that more people use the South Station in the City of Boston than use New York's Grand Central Station.

Fewer 'Bullets'

In Boston's last municipal election on Nov. 5, only 58 per cent of the registered voters went to the polls. They cast 177,724 ballots. The most surprising feature of the election came in the large number of blanks on the ballots, there being 99,769. This is attributed to the unusual situation prevailing in this year's School Committee fight, where 29 candidates were entered. For most this large number created confusion and a subsequent neglect to vote.

Another development of the election which came as a surprise to most observers was the small number of "bullets" or single vote ballots that were case. The "bullet" is the voter's most powerful weapon. In a contest where there are two or more posts open and where the candidates are chosen at large, that is from all over the city, it is the aim of every candidate to build up as large a lead as possible in his own district. To do this he asks his followers to cast a single vote for him, but none for any other candidate, even though, as in the last school contest, the voters had the right to choose for the three vacant posts. With the exception of the home districts of Tobin and Mackey, the leading contestants, very few "bullets" were recorded throughout the city. To politicians this is evidence of poor campaigning.

Used Votes For Sale

Old ballots like old razor blades must be disposed of, but few know where they go after they have been counted. For six months after they have been counted they are kept sealed in the vaults at City Hall. If at the end of that time no election is being contested, they are sold to the rag-man. Election department officials reveal that white ballots bring a much higher price per pound than do colored ones.

* * *

Although much has been said lately of the serious condition of Boston's finances, recent reports issued from Washington show that Boston shares with San Francisco the honor of being the only city among the 13 largest municipalities in America whose bill for the first eight months of this year for relief through public works is larger than the amount spent for direct relief. This is attributed to the untiring efforts of officials here to provide jobs for men instead of forcing them to accept welfare handouts.

Boston's total work program earnings of relief cases for the eight months were $10,802,483, while the amount expended on direct relief was $5,887,299. San Francisco's percentage was about the same, but the totals in both categories were but half of Boston's, showing that its relief needs were much less severe, even if the smaller population is taken into consideration. Baltimore, with practically the same population as Boston, provided only $751,755 for a works program, while expending $6,815,710 for direct relief. J. G. H.

Centenary of Christianity in Fiji Draws 300 Australian Visitors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Centenary celebrations of the entry into Fiji by Europeans, of white intervention and the inception of Christian civilization were held at Tubou village where two clergymen named William Cross and David Cargill landed 100 years ago. The celebrations were attended by more than 300 visitors from all parts of Australia.

Before departing for Fiji, a member of the South Australian delegation, the Rev. F. W. Brasher, dealt with the achievements that followed in the wake of Cross and Cargill. "The 100 years constitute an epic in the long story of Christian adventure and reveal the effect of the best in Christian life upon a backward and savage people," said the Rev. Mr. Brasher. "Another influence that has told largely during much of that period is that of western trading and cultivating enterprises, with its sugar growing and sugar mills. The Fijian people stand out among the races of the world as notable for their strength and vitality."

The position at Fiji at the beginning of its second Christian century was such that three contrasting orders and civilizations were operating side by side, continued the Rev. Mr. Brasher. In addition to the change in the moral and social condition of the Fijian himself, the importation of large numbers of Indians for work in plantations had also greatly changed the land. Fijian Christianity, Indian civilization and western trade intermingled, and as these three clear-cut cultures had to be molded into the design of one nation, the questions of the new century would demand the most careful consideration for their solution, the clergyman concluded.

Labor Law Programs Drafted By Three Rhode Island Groups To Halt Alleged Exploitation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 26—As the result of an investigation by the Department of Labor that jewelry firms in Providence and vicinity were working women more than 54 hours weekly and the male help in textile plants were employed more than 60 hours for low wages, three organizations are drawing up labor law programs to be presented to the Rhode Island General Assembly at the session which opens Jan. 1.

These organizations are the Consumers' League of Rhode Island, the Rhode Island State Branch of the American Federation of Labor and the Rhode Island Textile Council of the United Textile Workers of America.

48-Hour Week Law

The program already drawn up by the Consumers' League provides for a 48-hour week for women workers, elimination of night work for women in manufacturing and mechanical establishments and a minimum wage law for both men and women.

The league also will seek the passage of a State Child Labor Bill which will raise the legal working age from 15 to 16 years, with stiff penalties for companies violating the proposed law.

The program further provides for the regulation of industrial home work as a means of preventing lower wages and slack time in plants. This last proposed law is said to be aimed at the jewelry concerns which are said to be having much of the novelty work done in the homes by women.

The program of the Consumers' League will be considered by the state branch of the American Federation of Labor at its next meeting, Dec. 7, in Providence, and the matter will be taken up by the Rhode Island Textile Council, at its meeting in Olneyville later next month.

United Textile Workers of America leaders were in conference with the politicians during the past week in the interest of the shorter work week and minimum wage laws. It was learned that they will recommend a 40-hour work week, instead of the 48-hour asked by the Consumers' League. The Textile Workers feel certain that this change will be approved by that organization at conferences planned within the next few weeks.

Governor Backs Labor Laws

At the conferences with the political leaders, the Labor representatives learned that Governor Theodore Francis Green in his annual message to the General Assembly will ask for the passage of "social and industrial improvement laws."

In many quarters it was believed that if the General Assembly passes the program sought by the three organizations, the Labor Party plans now being furthered by organized union men and women will be halted. The failure to enact the laws sought by Labor was given as the reason for the new party.

In an effort to again obtain the favor of Rhode Island Labor, the Democratic Party leaders have offered substantial positions to union heads since the Labor Party movement started.

Northern Maine Fears Drop In Its Seed Potato Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Nov. 26—Announcement of the new reciprocal trade treaty between United States and Canada aroused comment both pro and con in Maine but because it is feared the pact will affect a great many people and a large area harmfully the criticism far outweighed the commendation.

Aroostook County particularly is reported disturbed over the new agreement because of its reduction of the American tariff on the seed potatoes. The tariff reduces the tariff on Canadian seed potatoes 30 cents per 100 pounds or from 75 cents to 45 cents.

Aroostook County, which last year produced 58 per cent of all the certified seed potatoes in the United States naturally is strongly opposed to the new tariff agreement.

It points out that Canadian seed potatoes produced in sections of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, where lower standards of living prevail, will cut materially into sales by Maine growers. They fear a decided decrease in shipments by Maine producers and displacement of much of their business by Canadian competition.

Shortly after the new tariff schedules were announced Congressman Ralph O. Brewster (R) termed its provisions a flat contradiction of assurances given Maine's congressional delegation by President Roosevelt.

Maine citizens who, because of the economic importance of the potato in Maine, have followed closely the Warren bill of the AAA, find it difficult to reconcile its regulation of potato production with a tariff policy enabling Canadian growers to profit from any increase in prices that the Warren Bill may effect.

They point out Canadian production will not be limited in any way by the Warren bill.

A word or two in favor of the tariff reductions, however, has been offered by proponents of the port of Portland who have said they believe the trade agreement will be an impetus to shipping and consequently that Portland will derive some benefit.

* * *

Making Roads Safer

Governor Brann's Maine Highway Safety Commission met this week, discussed various methods of reducing the increasing number of automobile accidents and named a subcommittee which will report recommendations based on the discussions and on its own observations.

Though admittedly there exists great need for increasing the state highway police force as a major step toward improving conditions, the committee finds itself faced with a seemingly unsurmountable problem when it tries to provide funds for this purpose without endangering the credit reputation of the State.

Real and personal property can bear no further levy. The sales tax was turned down at the last session of the State Legislature. An income tax could not be put into effect without a constitutional amendment and in any event, as Governor Brann informed the committee, schools and the establishment of a fund to meet the State's share of old-age pensions would have first call on new revenue.

Favored among suggestions brought before the committee was the adoption of an educational program which through class room instruction would inform students of the dangers of careless driving, give them safety suggestions, knowledge of road laws and instructions in proper driving. It was held such a policy would produce good results economically. Some expressed the opinion high school drivers are the worst menace and advocated raising the age limit for procuring drivers' licenses from 15 years to 18 or 21.

Others, among them Judge Edward R. Parent whose position as judge of the Lewiston Municipal court places him in a position to note the alarming increase in drunken driving, termed the drunken and the hit-and-run-driver the highway's greatest menace, and pleaded for an arousal of public sentiment against these offenders.

He discouraged, however, the suggestion of Paul C. Thurston, of the highway commission, that jail sentences for drunken drivers be made mandatory; said he felt the courts should not be hampered in dealing with individual cases.

* * *

State Aid for Teachers

Teachers in northern Maine schools, some of whom have received a part of their pay the past few years in pumpkins and potatoes, this week saw the State come to their assistance.

Following a conference among representatives of 61 communities, Governor Brann, Commissioner of Education B. E. Packard and State Comptroller Runnels it was announced the State will pay each financially embarrassed town $6 a week toward the pay of each teacher. Efforts will be made to obtain a similar amount from the Federal Government, leaving to the individual town the problem of paying the difference between these grants and the teachers' normal pay.

Providing educational facilities for Maine's depression-stricken communities is one of the State's most depressing problems.

* * *

Face Loss of Fish

What it is believed would have been the world's largest trout and salmon hatcheries at Gray and Kokadjo, respectively, may never be completed, and the State Fish and Game Department this week laid the blame at the feet of the federal relief program. The Gray hatchery was planned to produce 10,000,000 trout annually, while production of 5,000,000 salmon each year was contemplated at Kokadjo.

The hatcheries were projects of the Gray and Kokadjo transient camps but recently orders have transferred employable men from the camps to Quoddy and completion of the work appears doomed unless other arrangements are made. Commissioner Stobie of the fish and game department claims ERA agreed to supply labor for the hatcheries. ERA, however, ends Dec. 1 and continuance of the projects would now appear to lie with WPA which has made no announcement of any provision for them.

To complete them as least $100,000 would be needed but Commissioner Stobie holds to the belief they are worth that much and more to Maine's recreational industry.

* * *

Snow Politics

The week's political gossip has centered about the charges against Executive Councilor Clyde H. Smith, an announced candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, that he is an "officer, agent or stockholder" in a firm recently awarded an $85,561 contract to supply the State with trucks and plows for snow removal. On this allegation, a bill in equity has been filed in Supreme Judicial Court seeking to permanently restrain the State of Maine from making the purchase. Hearing has been set for Nov. 26 at Portland.

"The action is a dastardly attack savoring of cheap politics and those responsible will suffer the consequences," charged Councilor Smith in a statement in which he declared the move actually will strengthen his candidacy.

State law prohibits members of the Governor's Council from benefiting financially from state purchases. Councilor Smith, denying he is financially interested in the company from which the equipment was purchased, further pointed out the highway commission and not the Governor's Council made the purchases.

To his support rushed Stillman E. Woodman, chairman of the highway commission, members of the Governor's Council and the president of the Portland Tractor Company from which the purchases were made. These officials and others absolved Smith of asking for or receiving any favors or of having anything to say concerning the purchases.

Buffalo Bread Prices Rise

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 26 (AP)—Bakers of this city raised the price of bread 1 cent a loaf yesterday, blaming increased flour prices for their action. The increase affects the prices of white, rye and whole wheat bread. Eight cents will be charged for 14-ounce loaves, 10 cents for 16 ounces and 12 cents for 20 ounces.

ECONOMY Grocery Stores

BRINGING YOU FOODS for the FEAST

FRESH DRESSED NORTHWESTERN TURKEYS lb. 35c

FANCY NATIVE DUCKLINGS	lb.	23c
FANCY PLUMP GEESE	lb.	27c
TO ROAST PORK LOINS	lb.	25c
FRESH SHOULDERS	lb.	19c
EASTERN FRESH HAMS	lb.	27c
COUNTRYSIDE PORK SAUSAGES	lb. pkg.	37c
FOR TURKEY DRESSING OYSTERS	Pint	25c

FANCY FLORIDA ORANGES

Extra Large 35c doz. Medium 25c doz.

WRAPPED TABLE APPLES	4 lbs.	19c
EMPEROR GRAPES	2 lbs.	15c
CAPE COD CRANBERRIES	lb.	19c
CRISP CELERY	2 bun.	15c
NATIVE SQUASH	3 lbs.	10c
SWEET POTATOES	3 lbs.	10c
NATIVE ONIONS	5 lbs.	15c
FANCY TURNIPS	5 lbs.	10c

THANKSGIVING Specials

SWIFT'S JEWEL SHORTENING Pure Vegetable lb. pkg. 15c

MILD CHEESE	lb.	21c
SELECTED EGGS	dozen	25c
PURE LARD	lb. pkg.	15c
CRANBERRY SAUCE OCEAN SPRAY	2 cans	27c
SEEDLESS RAISINS	3 15 oz. pkgs.	20c
MARGARINE NUCOA	lb. pkg.	21c
NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES	2 No. ½ cans	19c
NONESUCH MINCE MEAT	2 pkgs.	23c
DROMEDARY PITTED DATES	2 pkgs.	25c
GINGER ALE PALE DRY	3 qts.	25c
PASTRY FLOUR	Large Sack	79c
BREAD FLOUR	Large Sack	89c
CHOICE ASST. MIXED NUTS	lb.	23c
DIAMOND BUDDED WALNUTS	lb.	23c
FANCY CURRANTS	2 11 oz. pkgs.	25c
FRIEND'S PLUM PUDDING	large tin	25c
VEG. SHORTENING SNOWDRIFT	lb. pkg.	17c
QUEEN OLIVES	pint jar	29c
CONFECTIONER'S SUGAR	3 1 lb. pkgs.	20c
NEW PACK TOMATOES	4 No. 2 cans	25c
COLLEGE INN SOUPS	2 large cans	23c
BAKING POWDER ROYAL	12 oz. tin	32c

Vermont and New Hampshire Timber Owners Incorporate Forest Product Co-operative

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 26—State boundary lines between Vermont and New Hampshire were slashed today as north country farmers inaugurated a new mutual marketing enterprise for forest products.

Representatives of Vermont and New Hampshire farmers and wood lot owners gathered at the state farm bureau office today with George M. Putnam, bureau head, for a final endorsement of the co-operative plans as proposed in a public meeting at North Stratford last week. Later, at the State Capitol this group filed papers for the new co-operative's incorporation as the Forest Products Association, Inc.

Primarily planned to help farmers market pulpwood, the new co-operative hopes to handle Christmas trees, cordwood, maple sirup and other forest products.

Caps Federal Plan

Today's events, the filing of corporation papers, caps a federal rural rehabilitation program which rescued these farms from failure two years ago.

At that time the federal rural experts loaned funds to both New Hampshire and Vermont farmers to finance the logging of pulpwood. This plan was successful almost at once. Soon it attracted the attention of other north country farmers who were not eligible for Government aid. A drive was started for a farmer-controlled corporation. Today this farmers' organization takes over the obligations which the Government had assumed.

This drive, sponsored by Mr. Putnam, nationally recognized New Hampshire Farm Bureau president, and father of New Hampshire's already advanced co-operative movement, was climaxed last week at the North Stratford session when all but the finishing touches were made to the marketing plan.

Any Farmer Is Eligible

Any farmer or woodland owner in Coos County, New Hampshire, or Essex County, Vermont, will be eligible for membership in the new co-operative. To join, a farmer must simply sign an agreement to sell his forest products to the organization.

The co-operative will do two things: It will loan money to farmers to prepare the crops of pulpwood and Christmas trees for market, and it will then market the crops in pool lots at substantial prices. As collateral for loans to members, the co-operative will use the marketing agreements. Thus no personal notes or indorsements will be necessary on the part of individual farmers.

Sponsors of the movement are hopeful that this co-operative will encourage larger orders for pulpwood from New Hampshire paper mills.

Hope to Sell Job Lots

Of late years these mills have avoided buying pulp in job lots, necessary under the old setup, to accept lower pulp prices made possible by quantity purchases. The co-operative, by pooling job lots, is expected to meet such market demands.

It is expected that the association will handle between 10,000 and 15,000 cords of pulpwood during the first season's operations. Coos County has nearly 600 rural families who have pulpwood forests of commercial size and there are several hundred other families with small holdings. In all there are about 300,000 acres in growing pulpwood in the county.

Essex County, Vermont, has a total of about 340,000 acres in pulpwood divided among 300 commercial woodlots and 100 small ones. Outlets for the supply handled by the co-operative will be the pulp mills which have long dotted the area.

Adds to Farm Progress

As the final details for New Hampshire's first forest co-operative were closed today, "Uncle George" Putnam recalled the progress which New Hampshire has made in farm co-operatives since the co-operative law was first passed in the progressive Winant administration.

In the short space of half a dozen years New Hampshire has seen intrastate and interstate milk marketing co-operatives developed to run successfully. The Merrimack Farmers Exchange, a product co-operative, became an established and prosperous enterprise, and now comes the first forest co-operative.

Officers of Forest Products Association, Inc., are Hugh H. Johnson, North Stratford, N. H., president; John R. Jackson, Colebrook, N. H., vice-president; C. S. Herr, Lancaster, N. H., secretary-treasurer. Directors are: Harold Alden, Lancaster, N. H.; Frank Stone, Jefferson, N. H.; Lawrence Philbrook, Shelburne, N. H.; Otis Bryan, Canaan, Vt.; Robert Barker, Lunenburg, Vt.; Clinton Ferron, Errol, N. H.

Farmer's Friend

By a Staff Photographer

George M. Putnam
President, New Hampshire Farm Bureau

Abolition of Spoils System Sought

(Continued from Page 1)

ment, became the keynote of the entire meeting as various speakers revealed that under city manager and proportional representation charters they have eliminated the spoils system in such cities as Cincinnati, Wheeling, W. Va., and Hamilton, Ohio.

Major Problems Discussed

The annual conference ends tonight with a banquet at which Dr. Harold W. Dodds, president of Princeton University, and president of the Municipal League, is the chief speaker. The meeting this year was strategically staged in Providence at a time when some governmental reformers are starting a movement to revise the city's century-old charter and modernize its Cromwellian government.

Today's meeting was devoted entirely to sectional discussions of city reorganization, public debt problems, new sources of revenue, civic education and kindred subjects.

WPA Work Assailed

The section on unemployment relief produced the most important addresses. J. Roy Blough of the University of Cincinnati and former assistant to Harry L. Hopkins, WPA administrator, charged that "the Works Progress Administration policies present a definite danger for the future of relief. The placing of huge sums of money in the laps of localities to induce them to go into debt in order to construct projects that they do not want and cannot afford, results in waste, not efficiency and economy."

The WPA critic called upon the Federal Government to continue the relief setup on a financial basis but advised that states should be autonomous in selection of desirable projects.

He hoped that in the "misguided endeavor" of the Federal Administration to withdraw from direct relief, its experience, achieved laboriously and at great expense, would not be lost.

Representative Government

Establishment of truly representative government in the great cities of the United States to prove to the world the advantages of real democracy is the foremost duty of American citizens today, Judge Samuel Seabury of New York declared in an address last night.

Judge Seabury, nationally famous for his New York City investigations which uncovered extensive graft and corruption in the city government, spoke at the annual dinner of the Proportional Representation League, held in connection with the annual meeting of the National Municipal League.

Denies Move Is Failure

The Judge pointed out that "Mussolini, Hitler and others throughout the world, in order to excuse the tyrannical dictatorships which they have established, indict representative government as a failure, and in an attempt to sustain their indictment they point to the abuses which take place under our present electoral methods."

Defending representative government, he said, the fact that abuses do exist does not prove that representative government is a failure—it proves merely that we have not yet secured representative government.

Hits Fusionist Rule

Judge Seabury severely lashed New York's Fusion administration for failing to keep its campaign pledge to support a new charter. The Judge pointed out that a new charter is absolutely essential to prevent Tammany Hall from regaining control of the city government as it always has in the past following a reform administration.

Mr. Seabury said a commission is now studying the proposal for a new city charter but "nothing has been done to educate the community so that it will be sufficiently informed to support the charter which the commission will submit."

Charter Discussion

Discussing the charter, the Judge declared two major principles should be observed. "First, it is obviously subversive of good government to permit the same persons to determine that money should be spent and also to have charge of the spending of it; and second, local representatives should not be in a position to obstruct and impede improvements for the benefit of the city as a whole by exacting local patronage as the price of their co-operation."

Both these principles have been ignored under the present New York municipal setup, he said.

Favors Unicameral Legislature

The Judge favored creation of a small single chamber City Council for New York rather than its present bicameral Legislature, which he deemed cumbersome, wasteful and out of date.

"The chief difficulty in securing decent and economical government for the City of New York," Judge Seabury added, "has been due to the fact that its government has been almost wholly in the hands of a single dominant political party. There has been no representation to protest the rights of those who happen to be in the minority, however great it may be."

Proportional Representation

Therefore, the Judge favored proportional representation to destroy the partisan domination under which the city has suffered in the past. Revealing the unrepresentative type of government existing in New York, Judge Seabury said in the last election the Democratic Party cast 1,144,450 votes for Aldermen entitling them to 45 seats under proportional representation. Instead they received 62 seats under the territorial system of voting. The Republicans polled 438,540 votes and received only three seats instead of their proportional 17. The Socialist cast 66,985 ballots and receive no seats instead of four.

This system results in wholesale disfranchisement of citizenship, he charged. In the last election, out of a total of approximately 1,650,000 votes cast, approximately 515,000 were wasted.

Representation for All

"The only remedy which can prevent this wholesale disfranchisement of the voter," he claimed, "is a system of proportional representation under which every substantial group of citizens would be represented in proportion to the number of votes which it casts."

Julian G. Hearne Jr. of the Wheeling Association, Wheeling, W. Va., recounted the development of more efficient government in Wheeling since his association overthrew a strongly entrenched machine administration.

"Fixing" Is Barred

Under the new government, he said, "police court cases are no longer fixed. Appointments are no longer made on the basis of ability to get out the vote. All revenue-producing departments have shown an increase. The city is being operated at somewhat less than the budget figures, while the budget is no longer in excess of reasonably anticipated revenues. More efficient methods have been installed throughout the city, and on the whole Wheeling has assumed the aspect of a real $95,000,000 corporation in which all citizens are stockholders."

Mr. Hearne's address came shortly after a group conference devoted to civic education to produce well-informed citizenry support for good government drives. It was stressed that until the voters realize that to sell their votes or their election services for political jobs is an immoral practice, widespread governmental reform is practically impossible.

The speakers pointed out that even reform groups win elections through promising jobs to political workers at the expense of the taxpayers. On this premise many reform administrations collapse, they charged. The winners must dole out patronage and in doing so they sacrifice governmental efficiency.

The conference rang with the demand that patronage, accepted as morally honest by most voters, be destroyed in the interest of good government.

The entire afternoon was devoted to sectional discussions concerning new sources of revenue, reorganization of city government to produce more efficiency, public debt and civic education. The city manager plan of government under which 455 cities are now operating was discussed at length, with a surprise statement by Herman C. Loeffler, director of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, that the city manager plan would not work in cities over 500,000 causing considerable talk.

New Drives Planned

Most of the delegates are prepared to launch strong drives in their communities for more efficient government. In many cases they revealed that reform movements had progressed rapidly in various sections of the country. Cincinnati's city manager government was carefully discussed.

The section on new sources of revenue attracted considerable attention due to the nationwide search for "painless" taxation methods. In nearly every state commissions are studying the problem. In Rhode Island, a commission will report Friday and, it is understood, a veiled sales tax recommendation will be included. In Massachusetts, a legislative recess commission is completing its studies. The discussion encompassed major sources of revenue.

Tolerance Is Stressed

Declaring that now we need "more tolerance toward political minorities," Dr. A. R. Hatton of Northwestern University, president of the Proportional Representation League said that proportional representation offers the only practical method to bring about abatement of the intense national partisan spirit which pervades local political campaigns.

During today's sectional discussions, Leonard D. White, member of the United States Civil Service Commission, declared: "In the interest of good government and sound administration, as well as the proper use of the taxpayers' money, career service should be supported."

New Revenue Sources

As the delegates discussed new sources of revenue to relieve the burden on real estate owners, Dr. Paul Studenski of New York University pointed out that the Federal Government is taking two thirds of inheritance tax receipts.

He proposed more rational division of the inheritance tax money which will reach $400,000,000 next year whereby the Federal Government would retain more of the tax on large estates and leave that on smaller estates to the states.

Seabury C. Mastick, chairman of the New York State Commission for Revision of Tax Laws, lashed out at the New York proposal for a 2 per cent overall general property tax limitation. This tax, he said, would not raise sufficient money in some communities and would load the treasury in others.

"You cannot reduce taxation by simply spreading out the tax burden," he said. "If taxation limitation results in the long run in not raising money enough to carry on the necessary services of government, then either these services must be carried out by the citizen in a private capacity or they must be curtailed."

Dr. Charles P. Messick of the New Jersey Civil Service Commission called upon the league to support the campaign of the National League of Women Voters for better personnel and personnel management in government.

"This is the only national movement of this kind reaching to every part of the country. There ought to be a general pooling of resources and effort with this movement," he added.

Views on Municipal Needs

Excerpts from speeches delivered before the National Municipal League, which concluded its two-day conference at Providence, R. I., today:

Dr. Mabel Newcomber of Vassar College, speaking of state aid to needy local communities, said: "There is danger that poor but deserving communities will be pauperized by the system. It is just those communities that are receiving nine tenths of their support from the State that are most insistent about the rights of local self-government. This is not hard to understand. Local self-government at the expense of someone else is naturally more attractive than local self-government which must be paid for by those enjoying it."

MacEnnis Moore, executive secretary of the National Committee on Care of Transient and Homeless, speaking before the section on unemployment relief, said: "The leadership which the present Federal Administration has shown in recognizing transiency needs to be continued through statesmanship which will give assurance that there will be federal provisions for this problem. . . . We sincerely hope that you will go on record favoring continued federal responsibility."

Walter J. Millard, field secretary, National Municipal League, and city manager expert, said: "The modern American educational system turns out boys and girls who perhaps may not be able to spell as well as their elders did, but it gives them a much higher ideal of citizenship, and its duties and responsibilities than former generations have had. This ideal can be of aid in any community undertaking a change in the governmental structure."

Senator Henry Parkman Jr. of Boston, practically the only speaker in the tax limitation section who favored tax limitation, started considerable discussion by saying: "I have seen countless efforts to relieve real estate go for naught. Commissions to revise the tax system have worked year after year; commissions on economy in state and municipal government have studied and reported, there have been hard-fought legislative battles to provide new sources of revenue. The result has been exactly zero. Theory, therefore, must give way to the getting of practical results by a sound system of tax limitation."

Harold S. Buttenheim, editor, the American City, regarding new sources of revenue, said: "If our municipalities everywhere would do what is now being done with success in some places, most of their fiscal problems would be solved. And our future cups of tax tea would be both palatable and stimulating."

Dr. Gotthilf Bronisch, Obermagistrat of Berlin, Germany, comparing German with American municipal systems, said: "Governmental personnel in German municipalities is kept on a higher plane than in the United States through the rigid selection of the right man for the right place and the employment of professional people in even the most humble tasks of municipal administration."

Business Boom Said to Await Change in Government Attitude

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 26 (AP)—"I do not believe we will emerge from our business difficulties and start a permanent upward climb until the attitude in Washington toward business is changed," Charles R. Hook, president of the American Rolling Mill Company, of Middletown, Ohio, told members of the Rhode Island Purchasing Agents Association last night.

"Doubt, fear and lack of confidence will continue until there is an evident desire to work with business and not in petulant opposition," Mr. Hook said.

"When constructive and helpful legislation is enacted after calm, careful deliberation and with the help of those possessed of the proper experience and understanding of the problem, when it is administered with the idea of protecting individual liberty and initiative; when Government actually co-operates with honest, constructive business and businessmen, you will see a greater revival of buying than we have ever experienced before."

He charged that "during the past three years legislation has been enacted in our Congress which has seriously retarded recovery, because it was drafted in a spirit of prejudice by men inexperienced in business and placed liabilities and handicaps on honest business and business management that discouraged investors and prevented the flow of private savings into private investment."

Among legislative acts and proposals which he said have retarded recovery are the Wagner Labor Relations bill and the Federal Securities Act.

Bugles Announce Opening of Mills In Gilbertville Dark Four Years

GILBERTVILLE, Mass., Nov. 26 (AP)—Gilbertville, once the "model village" of Massachusetts, built around the now darkened mills of George H. Gilbert Manufacturing Company, looked forward today with new hope.

For Isadore Meyer, owner of the vast collection of empty structures, announced last night that the largest of the mills would reopen, probably Jan. 1, employing 300 making worsted fabric and that he expected to see 800 employed there soon.

He made his announcement suddenly and dramatically when he called about him a few of the town's musicians, sent them to the corners of the village and asked them to blow bugles and trumpets and summon the populace—much as a feudal baron in the old days—to assemble at the bandstand, near the mill entrance.

There he told men, women and children of the village of new financial backing, the ordering of 100 new looms, that the back taxes were paid and that the mills, closed for four years, would be reopened as soon as the looms were in. Cheers greeted him and an informal parade marched around the common.

Mr. Meyer, once in the textile business in Newmarket, N. H., has owned the empty structures for a year, after they had changed hands several times since the Gilbert family of the textile kings was compelled to close at the bottom of the depression.

In the days when the Gilberts ran the place every worker lived rent-free in a company-owned house. Labor troubles were unheard of.

Accepts Post at Perth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—Prof. A. Fisher of Otago University of New Zealand, who was appointed in November of last year to the position of professor of economics in the University of Western Australia, will take up his duties on March 1 next, it has been announced.

Thanksgiving Day
A Real Old-Fashioned New England Dinner $2
Private Dining Rooms for Parties of 10 or More.
Served from Noon to 8 P. M. KEN. 2700
Hotel SOMERSET
Commonwealth Avenue, Boston

Maine and Boston Men Charged With Smuggling Liquor

PORTLAND, Maine, Nov. 26 (AP)—A government trap closed tighter today on members of a smuggling gang which John H. Clifford, United States attorney said, had shipped "untold thousands of gallons" of illicit liquor throughout the East.

Agents of three branches of the Government, the coast guard, the customs service and the federal alcohol tax unit, sought to round up those still at large who were named in secret indictments returned to the Federal Court in Bangor earlier this month.

Six men already were under arrest in Boston and Mr. Clifford said approximately 10 others had been apprehended in Maine. The federal grand jury in Bangor returned 33 secret indictments.

Mr. Clifford said the names of the persons arrested in Maine were not available for publication immediately, pending a further check with the various enforcement agencies involved in the roundup.

Those arrested in Massachusetts were Daniel J. Murphy, Benjamin Fishman, Lawrence J. Nugent, Richard Edwards and William and Francis McKevitt, brothers, all of Boston.

Edward J. Harrigan, assistant attorney, said they were leaders in the smuggling ring.

The Bangor indictments charged them with smuggling liquor and violating the tariff and customs laws between Jan. 1, 1934, and Nov. 8, 1935.

Mr. Clifford said the government trap against the smugglers had been in preparation for a year. He declared the Government had "exhaustive" evidence against each of the men indicted. Patient watchfulness and wire tapping were utilized in securing evidence, Mr. Clifford said.

The District Attorney said he hoped to place the gang on trial in Federal Court after Jan. 1.

'Quakes' Begin Near Surface

Most earthquakes originate only 31 miles below the earth's surface.

A quiet restful place for you and your family to have
Thanksgiving Dinner
Served from 1 to 5 P. M.
$1.50
Reservations now being taken.
The English Tea Room
31 Newbury Street, Boston
CIRcle 6880

Business Historical Society of Boston Meets in Worcester

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 26—Holding the first out-of-town meeting since its formation in 1925, the Business Historical Society of Boston is gathering at the John Woodman Higgins Armory here tonight. Principal speakers are Dean Wallace B. Donham and Prof. N. S. B. Gras of the Harvard Business School.

A large number of Worcester people have been invited as guests of the society.

Despite the importance of business activities in human history, historians have generally ignored them. It was with the purpose of filling this gap in the field of knowledge that the society was formed 10 years ago. As a result of its efforts, scholars are beginning to realize that the history of business constitutes one of the most important branches of historical research.

The society hopes to bring to an end the hostility toward business which it feels has arisen because of widespread ignorance concerning the activities and achievements of private enterprise.

Best Circus Season, Press Agent Reports

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Nov. 26 (AP)—Dexter Fellows, veteran press agent and head of the press department of Ringling Brothers-Barnum & Bailey Shows, said today that the circus season just ended was the best since 1929.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with temperature mostly near 40 degrees tonight, Wednesday and Thursday, probably with rain late Wednesday afternoon, possibly continuing into Thursday; colder late Thursday; moderate westerly winds, becoming east to southeast and increasing Wednesday.

Maine: Fair, slightly colder in north portion tonight; Wednesday cloudy followed by rain in south and rain or snow in north portion Wednesday night and Thursday; colder by Thursday night.

New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight and Wednesday followed by rain late Wednesday afternoon and night; colder Thursday afternoon and night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate west and northwest winds becoming east or southeast Wednesday, increasing by Wednesday night and fair weather tonight; Wednesday overcast probably rain by night.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	36	44	Minneapolis	26	38
Bermuda	64	68	New Orleans	50	64
Chicago	36	44	New York	40	50
Denver	34	46	Norfolk	40	50
Helena	38	40	Philadelphia	42	50
Jacksonville	42	60	St. Louis	42	46
Kansas City	42	44	San Francisco	46	60
Los Angeles	54	64	Washington	40	48
Miami	62	72			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 26.
B—Maximum, Nov. 25.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 11:29 p. m.; height, 8.6 feet.
Wednesday, 11:36 a. m.; height, 10.1 feet.
Light all vehicles at 4:45 p. m.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"GODS OF THE LIGHTNING" (Peabody Playhouse). Third and concluding play given by the Associated Actors. 8:30.

"KATYDID, SO WHAT?" (Copley). Mary Young presents her own play, in which she is the star as well as director. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday, 2:30; Thursday, 3.

"GHOSTS" (Colonial). Alla Nazimova in Ibsen's play. 8:15.

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30.

Movies

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — Clair Trevor and Ralph Bellamy in "Navy Wife." Fenway: 2, 4:42, 7:44, 10:06. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12:02, 2:10, 5:36, 8:23. Also "Show Them No Mercy." Fenway: 12:40, 3:32, 6:24, 8:46. Paramount: 10:34 a. m., 1:21, 4:08, 6:55, 9:42.

BOSTON—Helen Twelvetrees and Donald Cook in "The Spanish Cape Mystery." 11:05 a. m., 1:57, 4:49, 7:51, 10:23. Stage: "La Vie Paree."

METROPOLITAN—Gary Cooper and Ann Harding in "Peter Ibbetson." A filming of George DuMaurier's classic. 10:49 a. m., 1:36, 4:24, 7:32, 10:30. Stage: Little Jack Little and his Columbia network orchestra. Elida Ballet. Sevitzky's orchestra.

MODERN—Lawrence Tibbett in "Metropolitan." 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:15, 7, 9:55. Also Will Rogers in "In Old Kentucky." 9:05, 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:25.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Miriam Hopkins in "Splendor," with Joel McCrea. Orpheum: 9:45 a. m. Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:05, 4:45, 7:30, 10:10. Also "A Feather in Her Hat." Both theaters: 12:50, 3:55, 6:15, 8:55. Tomorrow: Midnight performance at both theaters of the Marx Brothers in "A Night at the Opera." 11:45 p. m.

MAJESTIC—"Midsummer Night's Dream." 2:15 and 8:15.

UPTOWN—"Hands Across the Table." 3:10, 6:35, 9:55. Also "Last Days of Pompeii." 1:15, 4:40, 8.

EXETER — "I Live for Love." 1:55, 4:54, 7:50. "Broadway Melody of 1936." 3, 5:58, 8:55.

UNIVERSITY — "Last Days of Pompeii." 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. "Personal Maid's Secret." 2:05, 5:10, 8:20. Also "March of Time."

TREMONT—"White Parade." 10:30 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:20. "The Bowery." 9, 11:55 a. m., 3:15, 6:30, 10.

SOUTH STATION—Latest issue of "March of Time," "Moll Moo Cow," "Basketball Technique," "Barnyard Babies," and travel picture, "Land of the Eagle."

COOLIDGE CORNER—Charles Farrell and June Martel in "Fighting Youth." 2:05, 5:10, 8:10. Jane Withers in "This Is the Life." 3:50, 6:50, 10.

MEMORIAL—Ginger Rogers in a romantic comedy drama, "In Person." 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Also latest Pathe News reel. Preview Wednesday at 10 p. m. of Barbara Stanwyck in "Annie Oakley."

FINE ARTS—"Legong," Balinese love story in technicolor. 2:05, 4:10, 6:15, 8:20, 10:25. "Wings Over Ethiopia." Also Mickey's Kangaroo, News reel.

Music

JORDAN HALL—Robert Lawrence Weer presents Marjorie Fulton, violinist, and Mack Harrell, bass-baritone, in a joint recital. Arpad Sandor, accompanist. 8:15.

FAELTEN PIANOFORTE SCHOOL — Recital by Mary Thorning Pierce, assisted by Sarah Thorn Couch, soprano, and an alumni ensemble. 30 Huntington Avenue. 8.

CAMBRIDGE ERA CONCERT—Orchestra, Theo. Bailey, conductor. Elks Home, Green and Magazine Streets. 8:30.

LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC (Cambridge)—Open house. Concert by Colette Lionne, pianist, and Sally Dodge, violinist. 8:15.

Other Events

ERA POPULAR LECTURE—"Can America Stay at Home?" Mattapan Branch Library, Blue Hill Avenue and Hazleton Street. 7:45.

LOWELL INSTITUTE—Lecture on "Cosmic Rays" by Dr. Karl K. Darrow, 491 Boylston Street. 8.

ZONTA CLUB—Meeting. Address by Miss Elizabeth Herlihy, chairman of the State Planning Board, 264 Boylston Street. 6.

HOTEL MANGER—Annual banquet of the English High School Class of 1920. 6.

PUBLIC LIBRARY—Rare pewter exhibit.

Tomorrow

ROTARY CLUB—Luncheon. Address on "Thanksgiving — Retrospect and Prospect," by Samuel A. Eliot, D. D. 12:15.

ERA POPULAR LECTURE-TOUR—Fogg Art Museum, Quincy Street, Cambridge. Frederick B. Robinson on "Early and Contemporary American Glass." 2:30.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "Portrait Sculpture" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11.

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Whiting's Delicious Ice Cream Cake . . . will please the entire family. Made of Vanilla Ice Cream and Plum Pudding.
Good for 8 to 10 servings. Only $1.00
ORDER NOW —drop a note in your Whiting Milk Bottle or —Phone CHArlestown 2860
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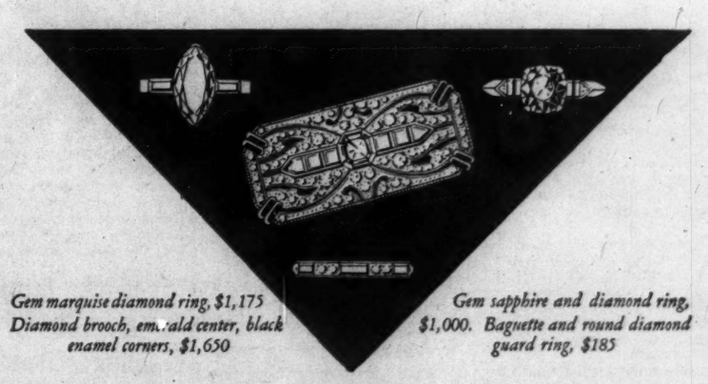

Gem marquise diamond ring, $1,175 Diamond brooch, emerald center, black enamel corners, $1,650

Gem sapphire and diamond ring, $1,000. Baguette and round diamond guard ring, $185

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BOSTON

Quebec Liberals Win But Margin Cut to Six Seats

MONTREAL, Nov. 26 (AP)—Premier L. A. Taschereau's Liberal Government which has held uninterrupted sway in Quebec for the past 38 years, was returned to power in yesterday's election, but by the smallest margin in the history of the Province.

The final result gave the Liberals 48 seats in a house of 90 members, with the alliance of Conservatives and Action Liberale Nationale winning 42.

From 1930 until this election, except in the Province of Alberta where a Liberal Government was replaced by a Social Credit Government, Liberals have swept through every electoral contest with huge majorities.

Gain for Conservatives

Similarly Quebec's election marked the first gain made by the Conservative Party anywhere in Canada since the federal election in 1930.

The final count, subject to possible recounts in constituencies where results were close, showed: Liberals, 47; Independent Liberal, 1; Conservatives, 16, and Action Liberale Nationale, 26.

It was a reversal of the result in the 1931 election which returned 77 Liberals, 11 Conservatives and 2 Independent Liberals.

A. L. N. Won 26 Seats

The A. L. N. Party, led by the youthful Paul Gouin, son of the former Premier of Quebec, made the heaviest inroads into the Liberal strength with a gain of 26 seats. The Conservatives won nine seats from the Liberals, but dropped two to the Taschereau Party for a net gain of seven.

All three leaders were successful. Mr. Taschereau was re-elected in his traditional seat of Montmorency for which he has sat since 1900; Maurice Duplessis, Conservative leader held Three Rivers, his seat since 1927, and Mr. Gouin, in his political debut, captured L'Assomption from the veteran Liberal, Walter Reed.

The Cabinet emerged from the turnover with two losses, both in Montreal, C. J. Arcand, Minister of Labor, lost Maissonneuve to William Tremblay, veteran labor man who ran as a Conservative, while Irenee Vaturin, Minister of Colonization, was defeated in St. James by Henry L. Auger, leader of the Montreal City Council, a Conservative.

Session Called for Jan. 7

The legislature has been called for Jan. 7 when the powerful opposition facing the Government will include a number of men who have made their mark in the Province.

Among them will be J. Oscar Drouin, chief organizer of Action Liberale Nationale, who was elected in Quebec East, the same seat he held as a Liberal from 1928 until he joined A. L. N. this year.

Mayor J. E. Gregoire of Quebec, who captured Montmagny, and Fred A. Monk, former president of Montreal Reform Club, are others outstanding in the A. L. N. Party.

Conservatives held 11 seats in the last legislature and held eight of them today.

Police Keep Helmets On Guy Fawkes Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oxford, Eng.

NOT a single policeman lost his helmet in the Guy Fawkes celebrations, Nov. 5, at Oxford, which is claimed a record for this university city.

Oxford and Cambridge—Britain's two senior universities—have long made the anniversary of Guy Fawkes' attempt to blow up the Houses of Parliament in 1605, an annual excuse for indulging youthful exuberance. Police helmets have in the past been a favorite target of the "ragging."

Laboratory of Culture Opened at Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 26—Columbia University opened to public view today a unique collection, 25 years in preparation as a laboratory for research in "the world of imagination" represented in the art, religion and philosophy of peoples of every land.

The collection will provide a comprehensive approach to the study of culture, according to Professor Horace L. Friess, of the Philosophy Department, who assisted in its arrangement. It includes Africa fetishes, amulets and musical instruments used in sacred dances, medicine bundles and charms of the American Indians, among which are 15 reproductions of Navajo Indian sand paintings, valuable because the original is destroyed immediately after the religious ceremony is completed.

Better and Safer Europe Forecast By Count Sforza

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 26—A better and safer Europe is emerging out of "the present errors and uncertainties," according to Count Sforza, one-time Foreign Minister of Italy and who was prominently associated in making the Peace of Versailles.

Count Sforza, who arrived in New York Saturday as a member of a delegation of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace officials, came to participate in the celebration of the endowment's twenty-fifth anniversary and the one-hundredth anniversary of Mr. Carnegie's birth yesterday.

Count Sforza, who never has been in complete harmony with the Fascist rule in Italy, told newspaper reporters he believed his country could never assert its "legitimate rights to life and expansion" while it played its present rôle in world affairs."

Referring to the ancient traditions of the Italian people, he held there was only one safe way to promote a tolerable justice among the "haves" and the "have-nots" and that was through the "supreme law—imposing a higher moral conception of the international life."

"It should have been our pride, as Italians, to remain loyal to this noble tradition instead of pseudo-Machiavellian gospels of violence," he continued. "And it should have been our interest, since only through these ideals will Italy be able to assert her legitimate rights to life and expansion.

"All the same, I do firmly believe that out of the present errors and uncertainties a safer and better Europe will emerge. Already the moral symptoms of it are in sight; only they are not yet detected, covered as they are by the shouting of the regimes of violence."

What is going on in Europe today was seen by Count Sforza as "new proof that anything might be feared for the peace of the world and the fate of civilization" if European nations try to go on "without building a common principle of interdependence."

Others in the delegation beside Count Sforza were Count Paul Teleki, formerly Prime Minister of Hungary, and Dr. Erick von Prittwitz und Gaffron of Berlin.

$1,000,000 Forfeit Faces U. S. Lines If New Ship Bids Fail

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (AP)—Forfeiture of $1,000,000 to the Government will be suffered by the United States Lines in a contract for a new ship if not let by Dec. 15, an official at the line's offices said yesterday.

"Bids are now being asked on a liner, specifications of which parallel the Manhattan and the Washington, pride of the lines," the official said.

"Under government agreement, we must let a contract by Dec. 15 or forfeit $1,000,000.

"Recently we offered specifications calling for a much more elaborate ship and in response we found most yards filled with naval work.

"The Newport News Shipbuilding Company, in commenting upon its refusal to bid on the ship, said it could not do so under a price of $15,800,000. This, of course, would not put such a ship in the superline class, such as the Normandie, Queen Mary or Europa, but it would be larger and more elaborate than the Manhattan or Washington.

"As a result, we have offered specifications for a sister ship to the Washington and Manhattan, which we find the ideal liner, economical to run, elaborate in appointment, yet within reasonable cost, approximately $10,000,000. Bids will be received until Dec. 6."

The Washington and Manhattan are of 24,000 gross tons. The Normandie is rated 79,280 gross tons, while the Leviathan, formerly of the United States Lines, and for the scrapping of which the lines enter into agreement with the Government for the forfeiture if a new ship was not contracted for by Dec. 15, was of 48,943 gross tons.

Holiday Trade to Give Jobs to 500,000 Workers

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (AP)—Retail stores throughout the country will employ 500,000 extra workers for the Christmas shopping trade of November and December, the National Retail Dry Goods Association reports.

Compensation of the group will amount to a minimum of $32,000,000, the association estimated, and declared present indications were that retail stores in the United States directly affected by holiday buying will have furnished employment for 196,000 extra workers by the end of November, and that 371,000 additional employees would be put to work during December—a total of approximately 567,000.

Estimates from various quarters, it added, indicate that the 1936 Yuletide dollar volume will exceed that of 1934 by 10 per cent to 15 per cent, and that the Christmas business transacted across retail counters will total approximately $4,500,000,000.

Coughlin Statement Regarding Pact Denied

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP)—The State Department denied in effect yesterday the assertion of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, Detroit priest, that the United States secretly agreed in 1933 to support League of Nations sanctions against an aggressor nation.

Questioned at his press conference William Phillips, Under Secretary of State, said he had never heard of the agreement described last night by the Rev. Mr. Coughlin in a radio address. When asked if this meant that no such agreement had been entered into the Under Secretary nodded, smiling.

Bible Revised in Authorized Version

Groups of Translators Worked at Westminster, Oxford and Cambridge and Then Compared Results—High Standard of English Set in Time of England's Zenith in Field of Literary Achievement

The Bible: Beacon Light of the World
Fiftieth of 54 Articles
By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE translators' were divided into six groups, two groups each at Westminster, Oxford, and Cambridge. To each group was assigned a portion of the Scriptures, the translation of which was at first their specific task. The Westminster group took up the translation of Genesis to II Kings, inclusive, and of the New Testament from Romans to Jude, inclusive. To the Oxford group was assigned Isaiah to Malachi, inclusive, and also the Four Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, and Revelation. The Cambridge group centered their attention upon the rest of the Old Testament, I Chronicles to Ecclesiastes, inclusive, and the Apocryphal Writings.

Definite rules were laid down to govern the conduct of the work, 15 in all. Rule 1 stated that "the ordinary Bible read in the Church, commonly called the Bishops' Bible, to be followed, and as little altered as the Truth of the original will permit." Thus it is plain that the task was one of comparison and revision rather than of translation. Another rule provided that the names of the prophets and the holy writers were to be retained "as they were vulgarly used"; and that where a word had divers meanings, the one most commonly used by the ancient fathers should be kept; that the division of the chapters should be altered as little as possible, if at all.

Comparison of Changes

Rules 8 and 9 provided that "every particular Man of each company, to take the same Chapter, or Chapters, and having translated or amended them severally by himself, where he thinketh good, all to meet together, confer what they have done, and agree for their Parts what shall stand." And "as any one Company hath dispatched any one Book in this Manner they shall send it to the rest, to be consider'd of seriously and judiciously, for His Majesty is very careful to this point."

If differences of opinion arose as to the use of given words or sentences, the "difference to be compounded at the General Meeting, which is to be of the chief Persons of each Company at the end of the Work."

Provision was also made, in case of irreconcilable differences among the workers, for consulting any learned person of the land who might be able to help solve the difficulties. A breadth of purpose is seen in the rule which stated that when any other text appeared to be better than the Bishops' Bible, it was to be consulted and utilized, and "Tindoll's, Matthew's, Coverdale's, Whitchurch's, and the Geneva" Bibles were specifically named.

The rules were comprehensive and adequate to the high purpose of the enterprise. It was the purpose of the translators to take from their predecessors—that is, from Wycliffe, Tyndale, Coverdale, Rogers, and all the other translators of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries—what was most acceptable, and carry it over into modern English which could be readily understood to all succeeding generations of English-speaking people.

Period of Literary History

It is well to recall that this work was carried on at what most critics would call the zenith of England's glory in the field of literature. Shakespeare, Bacon, Ben Jonson, Milton, Spenser are among the great names belonging to this period. Surely no subsequent galaxy of literary stars of any country is comparable with the late sixteenth and early seventeenth century writers; and in consequence a standard of English had been set that has not been surpassed.

The work of translation and comparison was carried on with diligence and unfailing care. When a group had finished its assignment, two of its members, 12 in all, were appointed to review the work in London. The fact that seven years were taken in which to complete the task, together with due consideration of the type of men engaged, is a clear indication of the quality of the product, so far as accuracy and purity of language are concerned. The Authorized Version finally appeared from the press of R. Barker in 1611. It was a folio volume in size, and had no notes.

Of course, an enterprise of such magnitude entailed a large expenditure of money. When the problem of financing the work arose, there were those who called attention to the fact that as the project was set afoot by the King, it would be entirely feasible for him to provide for it. But unfortunately the King was in a state of what has been called "chronic impecuniosity." But he was resourceful. Why should not the church foot the bill, since the new Bible would be the property of the church? A practical question, all will agree.

Two Appeals for Funds

Accordingly, under Royal direction, Bishop Bancroft was requested to circulate a letter to the Bishops of the country calling upon them to rally to the necessity of raising from their various dioceses the funds necessary to the successful completion of the enterprise. But the plan was not a success. A second message was issued, but with no better results. And it appears that meager funds were finally provided by certain colleges at Oxford and Cambridge; meager indeed, for it is generally held that the sum received by each translator for his long and arduous labors could not have been more than £75; and probably it was much less.

Several of the translators did not live to see the fruits of their devoted labors given to the world. Among these were Dr. John Reynolds, a scholar of so great attainment that resort was often made to his judgment and superior learning. He it was who inspired the whole project by questioning the King at the Hampton Court Conference. His devotion to his work, even when lying ill on his pallet, has been likened to the experience of the Venerable Bede, who finished his translation of the Fourth Gospel almost with his last breath. Dr. Reynolds was a Puritan of highest type, strong in his convictions, but quiet and refined in all his ways.

Tyndale's Work Drawn Upon

The Authorized Version, as it came from the press, carried on its title page this inscription: "Newly Translated out of the Originall tongues: & with the former Translations diligently compared and reuised, by his Maiesties speciall Comandement." The prominent translations which were drawn upon lead directly back to Tyndale. As there was wanting a standard Hebrew text of the Old Testament, use was made of the four current Hebrew Bibles and the Polyglots. Thus was insured in general a faithful representation of the Hebrew text. In the opinion of Dr. Price, the "New Testament is so chaste and expressive in language and form that it is even said to surpass the original Greek as a piece of literature" ("The Ancestry of the Bible," p. 279).

Another statement appearing on the title page has occasioned much controversy: "Appointed to be read in Churches" seems to indicate some authoritative decree, probably from the King. But there is no evidence that there ever was such authorization. It has been suggested that it was "authorized" by an Order in Council, and that the records of this act were destroyed by fire in Whitehall in 1618. Be that as it may, there is no trace of any act on the part of King James that would justify this designation. But as the term "Authorized Version" has come to be so commonly used, there is no doubt it will so continue to signify that version of the Scriptures which has brought solace, healing, and comfort to uncounted millions.

Japanese Argue Pro and Con On Canadian Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Occidental and Oriental students took part in an unusual debating contest at University of British Columbia recently when the question of enfranchisement of native-born Japanese in Canada was discussed.

The teams were composed of one Japanese and one white Canadian. F. Tanaka and Arthur Carlson argued in favor of continued disenfranchisement of Orientals, and K. Shogma and Leonard Martin contended that Japanese and other Asiatics should have the right to cast the vote in their adopted country.

The audience decided by a close margin that the latter team had the better of the argument—that Japanese were entitled to voting privileges.

Mr. Tanaka claimed that Canada would not survive if Japanese were the fittest and gradually gained domination in Canada. "Be practical," he declared. "East and West will never meet. The Japanese are naturally more industrious than Westerners. Give them the vote and they will control your country."

"Canadian Japanese take pride in being citizens of Canada, not of Japan," urged Mr. Shogama. "By birth, training and education they are essentially Canadian and it is unjust to deny them the full rights of citizenship. A racial minority is always detrimental."

School Bond Issue Approved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUCSON, Ariz.—Way for an expansion program costing $121,818, at five badly crowded Tucson schools, was cleared when the voters approved a bond issue of $67,000, by a vote of 379 to 147. Remainder of the money is to come from a PWA grant.

New 'Noiseless' Plane So Quiet Even Its Makers Are Puzzled

Aviation

An airplane, so quiet that the engineers who designed it are investigating to see why it does not make more noise, is the most interesting thing in aeronautics this week.

British designers were surprised when they tested the new Hendon Phoenix. They had been trying to accommodate folk who would like to do their flying in silence. That was why they ran the exhaust pipe under the fuselage. It worked. But, according to The Times, of London, that was not all. The normal drumming sounds didn't come from the large cowling used for the Gipsy Six engine. Nor did the large, heavy bladed direct shaft propeller—ordinarily a very noisy fellow—develop the anticipated noises.

They flew the ship at all speeds. Correspondents were able to chat in conversational tone, seated in the comfortable arm chairs of the roomy five-passenger cabin. When the engineers find the reason, the day of even quieter flight may be nearer.

Meanwhile the new Hendon marks a departure of interest to passengers who want to see while they fly. In the United States, low wing monoplanes are favored, even though the wings obstruct the passengers' view. The Phoenix is a high-wing job, with the cabin ingeniously supported below the wings by struts which are brought into stubs at the base of the fuselage to carry both struts and undercarriage legs. Cabin windows thus are virtually unobstructed in this ship which has a top speed of 145 miles an hour and cruises at 120 miles an hour with passengers, baggage and fuel for 500 miles.

* * *

Around World Run

As a sequel to the successful MacRobertson London-to-Melbourne race, the Aero Club of France is planning a round-the-world air race in 1937.

Details of the race are being worked out by a special commission so that all necessary information will be in the hands of the United States and other countries in plenty of time for adequate preparation. French airplane manufacturers are now at work on models which they hope will give France a leading position at the finish line.

In all probability the race will begin and end at Paris. The route will likely lead to Marseilles and thence over the French air route to Saigon, French Indo-China. The course will then lead to Japan and Siberia across either the Aleutian chain or Bering Sea to Alaska and down to California. From California the route will cross the United States and head eastward to Newfoundland. An Atlantic flight will then be in order to Dublin, Ireland, from which the fliers will head directly to Paris.

Several million francs probably will be offered in prizes, with a prize of $180,000 to the winner, $90,000 for second place and $30,000 to third place.

* * *

Home for Winnie Mae

Wiley Post's plane, the Winnie Mae, is to join the famous historic collection at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C. In fact it will hang beside Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's Spirit of St. Louis. The Winnie Mae is the veteran of two round-the-world flights, the first made by Mr. Post with Harold Gatty and the second a solo flight which created the world record of slightly under eight days in 1933. Several days ago she was loaded onto a freight car at Bartlesville, Okla., for her last journey to Washington.

Two du Pont Companies Raise Wages of 5500

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 26 (AP)—The du Pont Rayon Company and the du Pont Cellophane Company at Old Hickory, Tenn., announced yesterday an "upward adjustment of hourly wages" affecting a majority of 5500 employees. Pay rolls at the two plants have totaled about $6,000,000 a year. The company declined to give the amount of increase.

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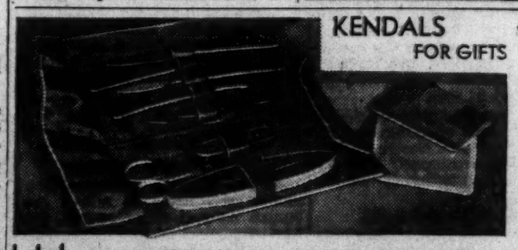
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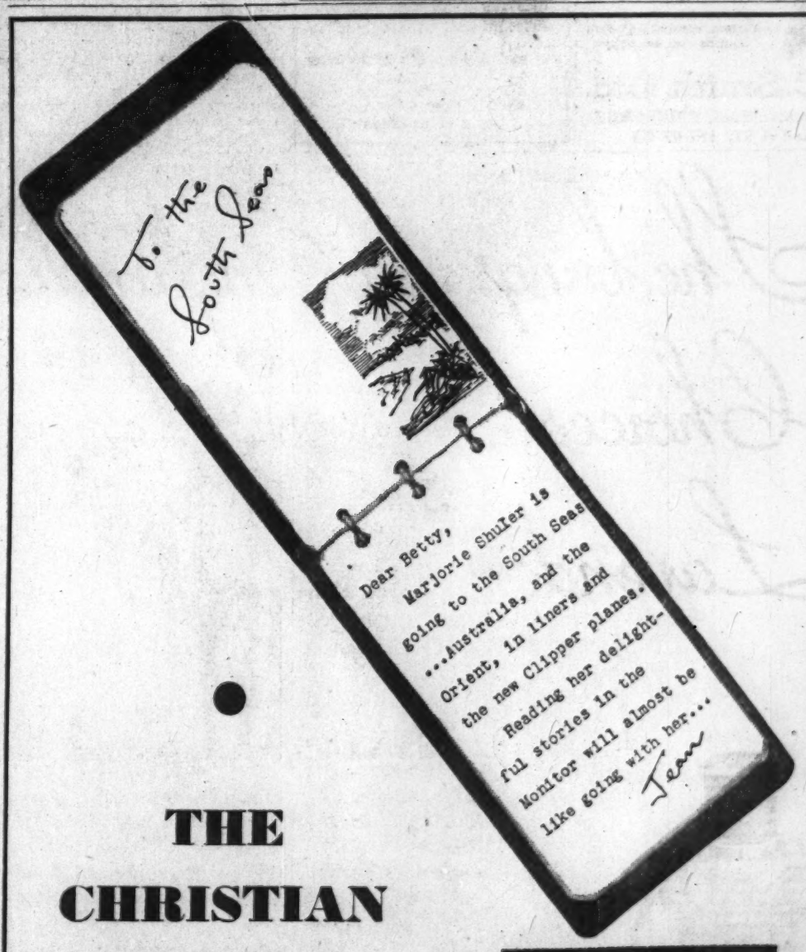
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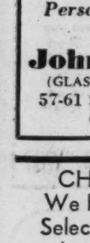

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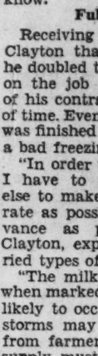

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Weather Far in Future Is Forecast

Dr. Clayton of Canton is a specialist in climatic conditions and gives to order for various industries the prospects for the next week, month or year as the demands may require.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CANTON, Mass., Nov. 26—One of the world's most unique weather forecasters is Dr. Henry Helm Clayton of Canton, who predicts with unusual accuracy not only tomorrow's weather but next week's, next month's and next year's. He has for his customers, the milkman and butcher, coal man and merchant.

Each week Dr. Clayton sends his clients a bulletin telling of next week's weather. Upon demand he will predict for them what the general trend will be for the coming season. Last year for instance, one of New England's largest builders was under contract to complete a large concrete job by a certain date. Winter was approaching and freezing weather is not very good for concrete work—it causes the water to freeze before the concrete is set. "When will freezing weather arrive?" the contractor wanted to know.

Fulfilled Contract

Receiving information from Dr. Clayton that it would set in soon, he doubled the labor force employed on the job and fulfilled the terms of his contract several weeks ahead of time. Even then the concrete work was finished none too soon to escape a bad freezing spell.

"In order to satisfy all my clients, I have to do more than anyone else to make my forecasts as accurate as possible, and as far in advance as possible," asserted Dr. Clayton, explaining further the varied types of businessmen he serves.

"The milk companies must know when marked changes in weather are likely to occur, for in winter severe storms may tie up milk deliveries from farmer to city dealers, and a supply must be kept on hand. In summer, sudden changes to scorching weather also mean increased demand.

Coal Dealer's Needs

"The coal dealer likewise must know in advance when severe cold spells are due, for then demand for his product runs higher than usual. His yard bins must be full and arrangements made for quick deliveries. On the other hand, knowledge that spring is just around the corner means there will be less call for coal and no need to have a large stock on hand. As for oil dealers, nearly all large concerns this winter plan to watch their customers' supply tanks and make sure they are adequately filled before road-blocking blizzards set in.

"The canning industry must know whether the growing season will be wet or dry and when withering frosts are to be expected. The type of growing season determines how they will treat the vegetables and the approach of early frosts means they will have to harvest early."

The farmers, perhaps more than any other class of "businessmen," depend upon weather information telling them when to plow, when to plant, when water will be needed, and when to harvest. Poultrymen know that in very cold weather their hens will not lay well. Should they sell their extra eggs now for a very low price in order to get rid of them, or is there likely to be a cold-weather shortage soon that will pay them to wait?

Proper Displays

Advertising and display firms responsible for dressing store windows would find their services of small help to merchants if they featured raincoats and goloshes during a dry spell or swimming suits and sand pails during a cold snap.

The many uses to which his clients put the information he furnishes would fill a book, according to Dr. Clayton. This winter the servicing of New England municipalities and many transportation agencies will be turned over to the Blue Hill Observatory which institution will tell mayors and traction managers when to get their snow plows in readiness.

"But why is your service better than that of the United States Weather Bureau and other meteorological stations?" the veteran weather man was asked.

Special Interests

"I should hardly like to call it better than the government service," he answered, "but it serves special interests much better than the day by day reports.

"It is like one standing on the seashore watching the waves come in. Anyone can predict when successive waves will break, but there are ripples and tidal movements so hidden by the more obvious wind waves that in order to predict these, special studies must be made. In my weather predictions the first step is to get the changes not shown on ordinary weather maps. The rapid changes must be eliminated for the slower, larger changes."

These Dr. Clayton found to be directly tied up with solar activities and during his service as adviser to the Argentine Government on weather matters 20 years ago, he collaborated with Dr. C. G. Abbot, now secretary of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, in the building of a solar observatory in South America to measure changes in the amount of solar energy at different times during the year.

Cause Disturbances

"Even slight changes in the amount of solar radiation cause major weather disturbances on earth," he disclosed. For instance, when the sun is sending forth a little more energy than usual, the air over the equator is heated more readily, which makes the pressure fall. With higher pressure at the poles the colder winds move down, while the warm air moves north. These large movements of atmosphere cause the changes in general weather conditions all over the earth.

"The weather changes are not 'purely accidental.' They arise from very definite causes. The time will come when the weather will be as predictable as the occurrance of an eclipse. We haven't reached that stage yet, but we will."

Dr. Clayton as a young man was associated with A. Lawrence Rotch, founder of the Blue Hill Observatory, which recently celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. He then became astronomical observer for a time at the University of Michigan, returning east to take up the study of upper air currents with balloons. Following the establishment of an observatory at Cordoba, Argentina, he returned to the United States and has since been following out his hunch by research into the connection between solar radiation and weather.

Dr. Henry Helm Clayton
Canton (Mass.) Man, Who Makes a Specialty of Laying Out Weather Charts for Future Periods

Car Speeder Sentenced To Write Safety Essay

CHICAGO, Nov. 26 (AP)—Arthur Cooke, 15, paid his fine for careless driving today.

It was a 500-word essay on safe driving, which Police Magistrate John J. Peters ordered him to write after he had been arrested for speeding and ramming a police car.

"As soon as the driver steps on the gas he invites death to climb into the car beside him and to help kill him and the defenseless friends who may be riding with him," the youthful driver wrote in part.

Magistrate Peters expressed himself as satisfied.

Running Board Rides Banned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BISBEE, Ariz. — Riding on the running boards of motorcars has been strictly banned in Bisbee by Chief of Police J. L. Ramsower. "It's against the law, and for a good reason," the chief said. "Too dangerous." Students bound for football games have been guilty of especially flagrant violations.

N.Y. Fair Trade Act Again Invalidated By Court Decision

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 26—A second ruling invalidating New York State's Fair Trade Practices Act which the 1935 Legislature enacted to curb price-cutting on nationally advertised merchandise within the State in conformity with the interstate purposes of the National Industrial Recovery Act, is in the record today in a decision by Supreme Court Justice Samuel I. Rosenman declaring the statute "unconstitutional, arbitrary, discriminatory and unreasonable."

A similar opinion was handed down last week by Supreme Court Justice Frederick P. Close in Westchester County, when he found the "baby NIRA" unconstitutional in the suit brought against R. H. Macy & Co. department store owners, by Doubleday, Doran & Co., publishers. The Court of Appeals is to act on both rulings.

Cosmetic Makers

The plaintiff before Justice Rosenman was Coty, Inc., cosmetic manufacturers, and the defendant, Hearn Department Stores, Inc., charged with selling Coty products at prices lower than those fixed in agreement with other retailers—the contractual feature of the state law.

In refusing to issue a temporary injunction against the store, the court found the statute "completely unrestrictive in scope," neither confined to an emergency period nor applicable to "some temporary menace which has arisen to threaten the welfare of the state," and with "no attempt to distinguish between commodities which have some relation to the public welfare and commodities about which it is clear that the public can have no real interest."

"Certainly the commodities involved in this litigation—namely, cosmetics, perfumes, face powders, etc.—cannot be claimed to be tied up with the general public welfare in the remotest degree," the opinion continues. "Nor can it be claimed that the state's welfare can in any way depend upon such industry or many other industries which come within the intendment of this statute."

Startling Features

Further, it declared, anaylsis of the statute revealed "several startling features, arbitrary and discriminatory in effect"; that it was without standards either for the contract to be entered into or the method of fixing prices or enforcement, and left the price-fixing to the "individual whims of each producer," so that the consumer "who must bear the burden of the increased prices, has no opportunity to be heard before the prices are fixed."

"If the purpose of the statute," the decision stated, "was to prevent 'predatory price cutting,' and if we assume that that phrase means price-cutting with an intent to injure competitors, the statute is not restricted by its terms or by fair interpretation to the eradication of that evil."

Plant Spores Found Enduring Journey Into Stratosphere

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26—Millions of tiny plant spores carried aloft by the stratosphere balloon Explorer II survived the extremely low atmospheric pressure more than 13 miles above the earth.

This conclusion, the first of a series to be drawn from the flight, was announced by the National Geographic Society and the Department of Agriculture here today.

The results are expected to throw considerable light on the way these spores, some of which are friendly and others unfriendly to man, can travel on air currents over distances of hundreds of miles. They will aid agriculturists in fighting plant enemies by spraying and in developing resistant types of crops.

Low Temperature and Pressure

Great numbers of the spores, far too small to be seen by the naked eye, were sent aloft on the stratosphere flight on Armistice Day. Placed in tiny quartz tubes, they were hung outside of the metal gondola where they would be fully exposed to conditions in the stratosphere. The tubes were exposed to cold lower than 65 pegrees below zero Fahrenheit, extremely low atmospheric pressure, ultraviolet rays, ozone and extreme dryness.

Despite this, five of the seven types germinated and grew normally when brought back to the department laboratory, showing that apparently they were not injured by the ordeal. The sixth type have not yet been completed. The experimental work was under the direction of Fred C. Meier of the department.

Synthetic Altitude

Some of the spores sent on this year's flight were direct descendants of previous spore "generations," which were sent up on flights of Explorer I and the Settle-Fordney balloon, but the altitude of 72,395 feet reached by the Explorer II is the highest to which spores have ever been sent.

Mr. Meier is now planning to expose spores to conditions that duplicate those of the stratosphere in a special chamber where they can be left for a longer sojourn.

The types of spores sent on the stratosphere flight included common bread mold, a type of strawberry rot, black mold which attacks various plants, oat smut, and stripe rust of grains.

Balloonists' Success With Camera Reported

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (AP)—Announcement of "complete success" of spectograph films taken on the National Geographic-Army stratosphere flight indicates that soon we may know the nature of the upper air "armor" protecting us.

The films, examined by Gustave Fassin at Rochester, N. Y. (At the Bausch and Lomb Optical Company) gave a picture of the stuff composing the thin upper air. The gases up there act like true "armor plate." The existence of these air belts has been surmised from the action of ulta-violet light and from the fact that radio signals reflect from them.

On their 13¼ mile high flight Capt. Albert W. Stevens and Capt. Orvil A. Anderson did not reach the known radio layers, but they penetrated the region where it is suspected that the lowest armor belt lies—the layer of ozone which screens out destructive ultra-violet rays of the sun.

Ozone can be made artificially, by electrical discharge, in laboratories, where experiments have proven its screening power against ultra-violet light. Experiments have shown, too, that a hot body like the sun must be pouring out floods of ultra-violet light of ultra-short wave lengths. They do not reach earth. So it is assumed that there must be ozone or some unknown armor belt aloft to stop them.

Stratosphere Films Prove Successful

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 25 (AP)—Spectograph films made on the National Geographic-U. S. Army Air Corps record stratosphere flight were disclosed today as a complete success. The films were developed yesterday at the river campus laboratories of the University of Rochester.

The pictures of the sun's ultra-violet spectrum made at height of 72,395 feet, greatest distance man has ever made from the earth, were developed by Brian O'Brien, Ph. D., professor of physiological optics, with the assistance of three students.

A little thermometer photographed on the film showed that the temperature in direct sunlight at the highest altitude reached was 30 degrees above zero, while the temperature in the shade outside the gondola at times reached almost 70 degrees below zero. The spectographs were designed by Gustave Fassin (of the Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.) and built to include cameras. One of the instruments also gave a successful record on last year's flight.

Election in Cuba Faces Delay Over New Court Ruling

HAVANA, Nov. 26 (AP)—Cuban politicians, jockeying for preferred spots in the national elections, had the nation bogged down in a maze of court rulings Saturday and there appeared little chance of holding elections Dec. 15 as scheduled.

The trouble came a few days ago when a ruling by the nation's Supreme Electoral Court outlawed a coalition between the Marianistas, the Nationalists and a part of the Liberal Party. The Coalition had as its condidate Miguel Mariano Gomez, former mayor of Havana.

The other major political party was the Menocalista group headed by Gen. Mario G. Menocal, twice president of the island.

In the background stood Carlos Manuel de la Cruz, attorney, whose candidacy had faded weeks before when a large part of his Liberal Party went over to Gomez.

Threatening to withdraw from elections, the Gomez coalition demanded the Cabinet rescind the electoral court's action.

SCHOFIELDS
Cape Gloves

4/11
Schofields have a well established reputation for gloves and we count it among our best departments. This example is English made from supple, hard-wearing skins and is one of our regular numbers—well cut, needless to say and smartly trimmed with 3 buttons on the cuff. Nigger, Covert, Stone, Dove, Navy or Black.
The Sign of Straightforward Shopkeeping
THE HEADROW, LEEDS 1, ENGLAND

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MASCOT 5815. An "Easiform" Shoe of striking design with slashed quarters. In Black, Nightingale, Bulrush or Blue Glacé Kid, and in Brown Suède or Patent Leather. 21/-
Have you seen the latest models of Norvic and Mascot? Shoes that will flatter your new suit or gown. Shoes that are neat and chic—but modelled for perfect comfort, and built of fine leather to stand the hardest wear. Here's just one of the fashionable new styles that the dealers are ready to show to you.
Attractive new booklet — "Shoe News," and the name of your nearest Agent free on request from: Norvic Shoe Co., Norwich
NORVIC and MASCOT

She brings you England's Choicest Lavender

Lavender direct from England—the original, genuine Mitcham Lavender as distilled by Potter & Moore at Mitcham, Surrey, for nearly 200 years—is now available in America and Canada in the many toilet and beauty specialities that have made this delightfully true fragrance famous the world over.
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RATIONAL TAILORING

Fitting Out for the Winter
WIFE: Hullo! More new clothes, John? You're getting quite extravagant. If I spent as much on my clothes as you do . . .
HUSBAND: As *little*, you mean.
WIFE: You seem to have given a shipping order. Two suits, an overcoat *and* a raincoat as well. How much did that lot cost you?
HUSBAND: You'll be surprised. £9.5.0 and not a penny more. Fifty shillings each for the suits and overcoat, and only thirty-five for the 'mac.' I thought I'd set myself up properly for the winter.
WIFE: You certainly have. Did you go to The Fifty Shilling Tailors?
HUSBAND: I never go anywhere else now.
WIFE: They certainly look good to me.
HUSBAND: They are good, in every way. I tell you, Dorothy, this Rational Tailoring is a boon to men like myself, who have to keep up a bit of an appearance. I have twice as large a wardrobe now and yet I'm spending no more.
WIFE: Also, my dear, you *do* look very much smarter.
HUSBAND: Well, it stands to reason, I don't have to wear the same suit two days running.
WIFE: How do they last?
HUSBAND: Just as well as any other I've had, When I first went there, I didn't expect much of a suit for 50/-. But I think differently now.
WIFE: If you're wise, you'll stick to The Fifty Shilling Tailors, dear.
HUSBAND: Make no mistake, I intend to do that, alright!
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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Parents—Teachers
Students

Floating University

Its 'Ivied Towers' Are a Royal Yacht

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A ROYAL yacht is the university. The Seven Seas are the campus. But making "gobs" of students isn't exactly the idea. One hundred and forty men and women students will be completely "at sea" this coming semester, for they will be traveling around the world on the Floating University—aboard the 340-foot twin-screw yacht Hirondelle, once owned by the late Prince of Monaco, famous navigator and oceanographer. This Sixth University World Voyage, the first after a period of four years, will start from New York on Feb. 6.

An American yacht, the Hirondelle (the Swallow) has been chartered by the University Travel Association, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York, in order to give sudents the maximum of comfort and safety on the 140 day "floating semester." This luxurious and exceptionally seaworthy royal yacht, one of the seven largest in the world, is in drydock at Richard T. Green Company's shipyard at Chelsea, Mass., where she takes up the entire marine railway. She is being refitted at a cost of over a quarter million dollars for the coeducational round-the-world voyage.

Among other costly alterations, especially designed beds will be installed. These can be converted in the daytime into comfortable lounging chairs. To insure absolute safety, two 34 foot Banfields, each seating 30 people, have been added to the lifeboats already in place, and R. C. A. transmitting and receiving apparatus will keep the ship in constant touch with home and all the world.

All students will have outside staterooms, spacious and well ventilated. Each stateroom has hot and cold running water and one or more electric fans. The ship boasts 21 bathrooms, a larger proportion per passenger than on any cruise steamer.

Charted Course And Courses

The Floating University will go from New York to Cuba, then to California by way of the Panama Canal.

West Coast students embark at San Pedro, Calif. The university will then cross the Pacific to the Far East, returning through the Near East and the Mediterranean. In any event of widespread war abroad, the United States Department of State will be consulted so as to avoid all danger zones. If such a change in the itinerary is necessary, the Hirondelle will sail around Africa, stopping at Zanzibar, Cape Town and other ports, and back by way of South America to the United States.

Courses given on the yacht between ports of call and trips inland may be fully accredited in American colleges and universities. The required number of semester hours are covered in each course. A required course in modern civilization, to be given by members of the faculty and guest speakers in foreign lands, will be of paramount importance in linking together lectures and sightseeing. The 26 elective courses include in their broad range such diverse subjects as International and Economic Policies, Navigation and Journalism.

An Able Faculty

Dr. James Edwin Lough, for 18 years a dean in New York University, is once more director of the Floating University. Dr. Rufus B. von KleinSmid, president of the University of Southern California, is honorary chancellor. Rear Admiral Walter S. Crosley, retiring from the United States Navy, is Commandant and Professor of Navigation. Among the faculty are Dr. Jesse P. Rowe, head of the geology department of the University of Montana; Dr Herbert E. Harris, professor of English and vice-president of Whittier College; Dr. J. Harold Tarbell, assistant professor of economics at Syracuse University; and Dr. Oran M. Raber, formerly professor of botany at the University of Arizona. Each will give a course in his respective field. Mrs. Crosley will direct social activities, act as chaperon for women students and see that the student body is provided with the best American cuisine—menus prepared by mothers of former cruise students.

Dean Lough, who is also president of the University Travel Association, New York, conceived the educational-travel idea as an undergraduate. His dream, when he was a professor at Harvard, was to go around the world, first as a student, and then to take students. His dream was realized when he took his own boys and girls on his first trip.

Now there are nearly a thousand alumni of the American Floating University. Dr. Lough's files contain hundreds of letters from parents of students who have traveled with the Floating University, professors who have taught the courses on the voyages, professors who have granted full-time credit for work covered on the voyages and other prominent educators.

Bacon said, "Travel, in the younger sort, is a part of education; in the elder, a part of experience." Dr. Lough adds, "The greatest gift a father can give his children is the entire world."

Sincerely Educational

The University World Voyages are not for night-clubbers or even mere globe trotters. The voyages are sincerely educational. Twenty-six elective courses include in their broad range such diverse subjects as international and economic policies, foreign trade, navigation and journalism.

This University World Voyage starts a new series. There will be a summer school voyage to Northern European ports; and, in time, it is hoped, a fleet of ships to carry the increasing number of students.

Scenes From Various "Semesters" of the Floating University, Sponsored by the University Travel Association. Upper Row Left—World-Trade Class. Center—The Pioneer Cruise of 1926-27. Right—Class in Navigation. Middle Row Left—Collateral "Reading" in Ceylon. Center—In the Elephanta Caves, Bombay. Right—Botany Study in Java. Lower Row Left—At Nikko's Sacred Bridge, Japan. Center—The Hirondelle, Being Fitted Up for This Year's Cruise. Right—On the Acropolis

Youth Round Table

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE ARE being discovered. This week the letters to the Round Table have poured in, and your Chairman is as pleased as Punch. (Where did that phrase originate, I wonder. From the laughter of the English fellow on the magazine that bears his name?)

So, with no more delay, bang goes the gavel, and we are in session:

* * *

She Finds Our Crowd

Illinois

Dear Editor:

For several years I have been simply delighted with the Mail Bag section of the Monitor, but soon realized that members of the "Over Twenty" group were given little opportunity to express themselves, due to so many eager children seeking pen pals.

Having several months' supply of Monitors on hand, I scanned through them once again, very unsuccessfully seeking letters from people of my own age, in the Mail Bag. Then I decided to write the Editor a letter suggesting that we "Over Twenties" form a group or club of our own. Thank goodness I didn't mail it! For just the other day I felt quite foolish when I discovered that that for which I had been seeking had been under my very nose—The Youth Round Table!

How fortunate we should feel to have our own column, in which we may express our innermost thoughts concerning topics which interest us quite deeply.

May I join your group, Mr. Editor? I will be 24 on the most beautiful day of the year—Christmas Day.

I should very much appreciate receiving letters from Round Tablers from all parts of the world, especially England, India, and Canada. Sports interest me greatly, especially tennis, hiking and swimming. Any form of entertainment also interests me greatly such as music, dancing, singing, art, writing, and creating anything of interest which I happen to lack at the time. (Miss) P. M.

* * *

Making Friends In Other Lands

Canada

Dear Friends of the Round Table:

I am deeply interested in the various discussions of this world-wide family of young men and women. I am sure we are all grateful to the Monitor for making this column available for our use in order that we may share our interests with each other.

I am particularly interested in those letters dealing with the abolition of war and the consequent establishment of a permanent state of peace and good will on this earth.

I believe no group of young people are better qualified to lead the way in this direction than are ourselves. We have a common basis in our knowledge of right living, and from such a foundation we should daily seek for the correct and proper way to progress. I agree with my fellow Canadian correspondent who stated that with every man truly busy, war would become obsolete. From this point, it is clear that we all must do our part to see that everyone is busy, doing God's business—that is, expressing and demonstrating those qualities that are of God. Individual effort to be friendly to all people will surely lead to a universal spirit of good fellowship, and the present barriers of race, language and nationalism will be unknown. What a different world it would be if each country tried to help its neighbors a little more and itself a little less. My suggestion is that we, as members of a world-wide family of good friends, do our little part by making friends with everyone we meet, particularly those of a different country than our own. If we do this, we can say that we are helping the world progress toward international friendliness which will soon lead to the abolition of war.

I would be very pleased to hear from others who hold the same views on this snubject as I do. I have just turned 20 and am looking forward to 10 years as a member of this family. To all who write, I will answer promptly, and will try my best to be an interesting correspondent. In closing, I wish to offer my best wishes for the continued success of this friendly forum.

(Mr.) R. F. R.

* * *

Mail Bagger Transferred

Illinois

Dear Editor:

I have enjoyed reading the Mail Bag and other features in the Monitor for many years. And now I wish to show my appreciation by writing to the Mail Bag. *(Are you surprised to find yourself in the Round Table? —Editor.)*

I live on a farm four miles from town. I have three sisters and one brother. One sister is a librarian in the public library, and her twin sister is the organist in the church. My brother is in the United States Marine Corps.

We have enjoyed many hikes in Starved Rock State Park which is not far from our home. No doubt some of you have read about it or have been there. In the fall, the coloring of the trees is perfectly beautiful.

I am interested in crocheting, travel, aviation, and especially the movies. I have a small collection of first flight Air Mail covers.

Since reading the Little Colonel books by Annie Fellows Johnston, I have had a great desire to correspond with some one living in those parts of Kentucky, Arizona and Texas, mentioned in the stories. I would appreciate hearing from any part of the world as I like to make friends. —I am 22 years old.

(Miss) J. S.

* * *

Yes, You Are a Welcome Member

Massachusetts

Dear Chairman:

Frankly I am a little confused. I am not sure, after all the recent discussion whether or not young married people are supposed to participate in the Round Table as regular participants or as guests. However I will write this and if permissible perhaps it will be accepted.

I enjoy greatly the views expressed by the young people in the Round Table columns. To me it is inspiring to know there are young people who are living up to the ideals of a Christian life.

Today the remark is often made that to be a good sport one must indulge in social smoking and drinking. I have found this is not necessarily true. Some of the associations that I am required to make put me in a direct social contact with parties who seem to enjoy smoking and drinking for a pastime. I have been able to associate with these people and not be called a "wet blanket" because I did not indulge even slightly. I have found that I could mingle with the crowd and not make myself not wanted. I can't say I care for constant association with crowds who, for amusement, drink and smoke, but when necessary I have and do join the gang without being embarrassed myself or embarrassing anyone else.

The Round Table is a place for the young folks to express their views. Why not use it? It should prove very interesting in the future.

(Mr.) C. M. R.

* * *

From Crops To Model Trains

Massachusetts

Dear Chairman and Fellow Round-Tablers:

It is certainly cheerful to have so many of you come from afar to sit at our Round Table. I enjoyed the smiles and talks from England and South India recently—and also those from the west and south in our own United States.

I am in the twenties, married, and the mother of one small child. However I am interested in many other things besides housekeeping. This summer I attempted to be a small-scale farmerette with the gratifying results of being able to supply my family and neighbors with some fresh vegetables—corn, potatoes, cucumbers, tomatoes, together with asparagus and rhubarb that we fell heirs to when we bought our home a year ago.

At present I have been actively and mentally working for peace, good government, temperance, and kindness to animals. I should like to hear from someone interested in any one of those subjects.

All of these constitute my hobbies, except when I participate in my husband's, which is model railroading. Correspondents on this subject would be welcome, too.

The joy and lessons I receive from teaching a class in the Sunday school are so worth-while that I must mention them here. The examples of faith and perseverance which those children express are priceless.

I am glad that we married "over twenties" have been invited to become active members in the Round Table discussions, and I hope you will continue to include us.

(Mrs.) T. M.

* * *

Your Chairman hopes that some of you who have similar interests to Mrs. M.'s will write the Round Table. She mentions a couple of subjects we as yet have not talked about.

* * *

A Chance to Prove Our Worth

Mexico

Dear Chairman,

Since my first letter the Youth Round Table has grown considerably, and we hear from a few more young men, or as we might be called the "shier sex."

During this time I have been fortunate in finding just such a job as I had been seeking for some time; a job obtained without the influence of parents or friends, in which I have ample opportunity of proving my worth and being of service to others. I had previously been working under my father, found the work of little interest and felt that I was being spoiled.

Just that difference of working for the sake of the work instead of merely for the salary means everything in a job, especially to an ambitious youth. That's what we all want at heart, unemployed and all—a chance to prove our worth. Then we enjoy working overtime with no thought for our pay, while others being driven to work even halftime, grumble for higher wages.

Why must there always be strikes and friction between capital and labor? Cannot a business be run harmoniously? Of course it can and should! But perhaps it is easier said than done. Would it not be possible for capitalist and wage earner both to work for the good of the world, without each fearing that the other is getting more than his share? Is doing away with the capitalist a solution to this problem? The worker we know is indispensable; also while there is money there must be a capitalist, be there many or one, and that one the government. It is therefore a case of a democratic government reforming the laborers and the capitalists or a communist government reforming the laborers and itself.

I am of the belief that changes for the better in whatever connection must come about slowly, to prevent an even worse confusion than before. Every good thought and deed then is a step toward really civilizing the world. We young people, because we are yet unaccustomed to the well-worn habits of our elders, have a special advantage in finding new and better trails. As an example we can in our work or business be of real service to others by making a note of every mistake or error which comes to our notice, no matter who is responsible, and thinking out in our spare time how that error can be corrected or avoided in similar cases in the future. In this way we avoid the usual criticisms of others' mistakes, are able to give them helpful, friendly tips at the right time, and save ourselves the trouble of having to find excuses for our own faults. If we are to learn by mistakes we must make the best of them, and not let them pass, to be repeated next time. No man is directly to blame for his mistakes. It is his system of working which is at fault. It is natural for man to think and act correctly, so let us not forget in our notes, the best and correct ways of doing things.

"Viva the Youth Round Table"! and may we have a few more articles like that of Mr. H. H. F. of "Blanktown," Massachusetts.

(Mr.) G. S.

* * *

Welcome again to the Round Table, Mr. S. It is good to hear from old friends and you were one of the pioneer members.

I see that we have used up our space for today, so our meeting must be adjourned. Until next Tuesday then, cheerio,—and to all the Round Tablers of the world, we of the United States who celebrate on Thursday one of our national holidays, share it with you by wishing you a "Happy Thanksgiving."

—CHAIRMAN

Book Week Answers

To Questions of Nov. 19—Did You Get Them Right?

1. A frigate is of course a ship, and it was Emily Dickinson who wrote,

"There is no frigate like a book
To take us miles away,
Nor any coursers like a page
Of prancing poetry."

2. "Ring O' Roses" is one of the loveliest editions of Mother Goose with pictures by Leslie Brooke.
3. "The Chinese Twins" is the latest "Twin" book and they say it is good.
4. There are many good ship books and you may pick your favorite. Mine is "The Picture Book of Ships."
5. Dr. Charles Eastman is the Sioux Indian who wrote "An Indian Boyhood"; and he wrote other good Indian books too.
6. The life of Booker T. Washington is told in "Up From Slavery."
7. John Buchan is the novelist who has just been made Governor General of Canada.
8. "I must go down to the seas again" is the opening line of "Sea Fever" by John Masefield. It is worth reading.
9. Vachel Lindsay wrote "The Congo."
10. Alfred Noyes wrote "The Highwayman." If you think you don't care for poetry, read it!
11. "Porto Bello Gold" by Arthur D. Howden Smith, leads up to Stevenson's "Treasure Island."
12. "Back to Treasure Island," by H. A. Calahan, tells what happened afterward.
13. "Honk, the Moose," by Phil Stong, illustrated by Kurt Wiese is among the best—and funniest—of the new books for younger boys
14. "Johnny Crow's New Garden" by Leslie Brooke, is the latest of the Johnny Crow books. We think they belong in every child's library.
15. H. G. Wells wrote "Kipps." Two others of his best are "Tono Bungay" and "Mr. Polly," written before he began to be prophetical.
16. The year 2000 is the scene of Edward Bellamy's "Looking Backward."
17. "A Connecticut Yankee," according to Mark Twain, was a visitor at King Arthur's Court.
18. They didn't "understand" Betsy at first, but in the end she was "Understood Betsy," according to Dorothy Canfield Fisher.
19. "Master Skylark" is a fine story of Shakespeare's time by John Bennett.
20. Mark Twain wrote "The Prince and the Pauper" and it is one of the best stories ever written for boys and girls.
21. "Otto of the Silver Hand" is by Howard Pyle, who wrote excellent books. "Pepper and Salt" for the younger children and "Men of Iron" for the older ones, are two others.
22. Pamela L. Travers wrote "Mary Poppins."

Have You Read It?

23. The Junior Literary Guild's November choice for older boys is "Bob Gordon, Cub Reporter," by Graham M. Dean.
24. Becky Sharp is the leading character in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair."
25. Kipling's "Captains Courageous" has recently been filmed in Gloucester, Mass. In anticipation of its early movie production, you can buy it now for $1.
26. "Peacock Pie" is the kind of pie Walter de la Mare used for his title. It is a lovely book of poems for children.
27. Bill Shakespeare, the football player of Notre Dame, is probably better known than his namesake, the "Bard of Avon."
28. "The Readers Guide to Periodical Literature" is an index to magazine articles.
29. "The Readers Guide" is May Lamberton Becker, who in her column in the Herald Tribune "Books" can answer any question in any way concerned with books.
30. "North to the Orient" is the best seller written by the wife of a famous aviator. She is Anne Morrow Lindbergh.
31. Comenius, a schoolmaster who lived 300 years ago, was the author of "Orbis Pictus," one of the first picture books.
32. According to Mr. O'Brien's latest accounting, the magazine having 100 per cent of its stories credited as "distinguished" is the American Mercury.
33. The copyright on "Tom Sawyer" has expired and anyone can reprint it. The copyright on "Huckleberry Finn" has not yet expired. That accounts for the cheap copies of the first book.
34. "Vein of Iron," by Ellen Glasgow; "Europa," by Robert Briffault; "It Can't Happen Here," by Sinclair Lewis, are the three fiction best sellers listed in "Books" of Nov. 17.
35. "North to the Orient," by Anne Morrow Lindbergh; "Seven Pillars of Wisdom," by T. E. Lawrence; "Life With Father," by Clarence Day, have first rating for nonfiction in the same issue.
36. "The Horn Book," published by the Boot Shop for Boys and Girls, Boston, is an excellent magazine devoted to good books for boys and girls.
37. Apparently the "Millions of Cats" ate each other up, according to the author, Wanda Gag.
38. "The Sea for Sam," by W. Maxwell Reed and Wilfred S. Bronson, is the latest book "for Sam."
39. The son of Mary Roberts Rinehart is a member of the firm of Farrar & Rinehart.
40. After his mammy had told him, "Be careful how you step in them pies," Epaminondas was careful; he stepped right in the middle of each pie.
41. Decide for yourself which of the many other stories of O. Henry, beside "The Gifts of the Magi," you like best.
42. The digit, finger, spelled the same but pronounced fing-er, not fin-ger, is Charles J. Finger, the Newbery medal winner with "Tales From Silver Lands." His books ought to be better known.
43. "The Readers Digest" and "The Literary Digest" are the two magazines that use a figure of speech related to eating.
44. "Time" is the magazine named for a thing we often waste.
45. "This Week," a magazine edited by Mrs. William Brown Meloney of the New York Herald Tribune, is given free with certain Sunday newspapers in many cities.
46. The literary magazine "Books" is free with the New York Sunday Herald Tribune.
47. Harpers Magazine is regularly $4 a year, but offers a six months' subscription for $1.
48. In the "Jacket Library," published by the National Home Library Foundation of Washington, "Tom Sawyer" is published for 10 cents.

The Pooh Books Too

49. E. P. Dutton & Co. have reduced the price of all A. J. Milne's books to $1.
50. A rare book bargain is the "Story of Mankind" published by the Garden City Publishing Company.
51. "Just So Stories" at $1 is also published by the Garden City Publishing Company.
52. The Whitman Publishing Company of Racine, Wis., who produces a number of excellent books to retail at 10c each, published "Fifty Famous Songs."
53. H. G. Wells "Science of Life" is given away to subscribers to the Literary Guild.
54. Mother Goose says Solomon Grundy was "married on Wednesday."
55. Carl Sandburg locates the Village of Liver and Onions in the Rootabaga Country, according to his "Rootabaga Stories."
56. The City of Sleep, the Thirty Mile Ride, and Lily Lock are in one of the loveliest romances ever written, Kipling's "The Brushwood Boy."
57. The Norse god, Baldur, was killed by an arrow of mistletoe.
58. Keats, in the opening lines of "Endymion," says "A thing of beauty is a joy forever."
59. Milton, in the ode "On His Blindness," says "They also serve who only stand and wait."
60. Holmes, in "The Chambered Nautilus," wrote "Build thee more stately mansions, O my soul."
61. Thorndike's "Century Junior Dictionary" defines words in understandable language and sells for less than $1.50!
62. "Dobry" by Monica Shannon, is the latest Newbery medal book.
63. Rip Van Winkle's dog was named Wolf.
64. Gay Neck was Mujerki's pigeon.
65. Joseph Conrad wrote his novels in English, although he could have written equally well in Polish or French.
66. Hathaway House is a book shop in Wellesley, Mass. Have you discovered the delightful ones in your town?
67. The Book Shop for Boys and Girls is in Boston. If you're interested in books you should visit it when next you come to Boston.
68. Sherwood's at 34 Beekman Street is owned by Barnum's famous champion acrobatic clown, "Uncle Bob Sherwood." It is said that he does the biggest wholesale book business in New York.
69. Two Y. B. T. M. is Dana's Two Years Before the Mast.
70. Three M. M. is De la Mare's "Three Mulla Mulgars."
71. Four C. is Zwilgmeyer's "Four Cousins."
72. Five C. A. I is E. Nesbit's "Five Children and It."
73. Six T. S. is Ewing's "Six to Sixteen."
74. Seven P. I. A. P. is Andersen's "Seven Peas in a Pod."
75. Eight C. is of course Alcott's "Eight Cousins."

Teasing—Let Us Help Them Get Rid of It

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TEASING is getting pleasure out of someone else's misery. While most mothers censure their children for telling falsehoods, stealing, etc., they often seem to feel that teasing is not of sufficient importance to correct.

To me, teasing is a very serious attitude of mind and while not to be made too much of, the child should be corrected, and helped to apply the golden rule. Then the child thought should be directed to different channels for amusement.

Most children tease for lack of something else to do or to attract attention to themselves. The child thought can be changed by giving it an idea to work on with its toys or ask the child to help you in some way and this will stop the teasing immediately. Constantly telling a child to stop teasing doesn't accomplish much, but to explain what an unlovely thing it is and suggest something else is a great help. I find when children are kept busy either playing or helping they will not be teasing each other. Teasing is a destructive thought seeking to make discord and strife. Constructive activity will help get rid of it.

I find from observing my little boy and his friends, that when he has the company of one child there is never teasing. It is when the third party comes that one feels left out and teasing starts unless something suitable is being played. In this case I suggest playing school and I give them lessons, and all is harmony. Or, if each has some sidewalk toy, such as tricycle, wagon, scooter and skates, there is harmony.

Teasing as a means of enjoyment is simply a mistaken sense on the child's part, and if he can be shown that helping children and people; skill in operating toys; building up and working out ideas and things like that bring joy, he will begin to do these things and teasing will just naturally disappear. E. B.

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"Voiceless Poems"

ON THE white walls of the narrow, high-ceilinged room, the classic paintings of the Chinese masters are exhibited. The clear light of Peking flows in upon them through the red-latticed windows, bringing out the rhythm of the colors, the blended delicacy of the brush-strokes. Seeing them, one can imagine the painters who placed them upon their scrolls of silk or paper, bending carefully over them as before an altar, their slender ivory hands lifted in the intricate and exquisite patterns which make Chinese brushwork—in painting as in its allied arts of calligraphy and poetry—a major art but little appreciated by the West.

Probably the artists were venerable gentlemen with gray beards and the spectacles of a scholar by the time they attained the perfection exemplified in this exhibit. But I can imagine them, too, as young boys—little apprentices whose talent was trained through patient years of practice. I can visualize them carefully schooling themselves in the methods of drawing which, like those of writing, are divided into different elements which the painter must handle separately, in accord with the graceful but rigid traditions of ancient Chinese art. No doubt the small hands were painfully cramped at first in the exacting positions of the brush, the arm and the body—until slowly a muscular accuracy and an expert strength were achieved, sufficient to produce masterpieces. For, to the artist of Cathay, individuality is but a minor theme, subordinate to the classic formulae of symbolism by which all compositions are governed.

* * *

AS I WALK along the high-raftered room, my feet whispering upon the straw matting, it amuses me to think how an Occidental artist would have interpreted each of the subjects in the scrolls suspended from the walls. His attitude, I know, would have been objective, in contrast to the subjectivity of these Chinese paintings. For the Westerner paints what he finds before his eyes. While the Chinese artist works as a poet works, shaping his material to ordained rules of rhyme or rhythm, of meter or cadence; and he who has studied the regulations most strictly may move most easily within them. Thus a picture is often called by the Chinese a "voiceless poem."

Close at hand, on a scroll near the lattice-topped door, is a painting portraying a single pink peony—without background. A Western artist would have put it in a bowl on a table, probably, with a curtain in the rear, and would have labeled it a Still Life.

But the Chinese who brushed the peony onto its silken base, so many years ago, meant to convey a message in its medium of line and color. Like most flowers, a peony has several meanings. It is the representative blossom of the spring season—in the way that the lotus typifies the summer, the chrysanthemum the autumn, and the wild plum the winter. It is an emblem of affection, a symbol of feminine beauty, a sign of good fortune. Just as it is seen in every Peking wedding procession, embroidered into the gay red and green fabric of the bride's curtained sedan-chair and worn in bright paper semblance by the groom—thus it voices silently the gracious wish of him who once dipped his slim paint-brush into the water color, to transfer his interpretation of it onto this little scroll.

* * *

MY EYE IS next caught by a great block of color in the center of the room—a large ancestral portrait. It shows a sage sitting stiffly in a heavy chair of carved blackwood, dressed in a robe of vivid blue brocade, with a mandarin hat, and a long mandarin chain of bright red beads falling into his lap.

A European portrait painter would have rendered the sitter as a stout man with a humorous twinkle in the corner of his eye, perhaps, or as a thin gentleman with a firm line about the jaw—seeking to achieve a faithful likeness of him, with accurate details alike of the physical appearance and the personality as he saw them.

How different the Chinese artist's approach to his subject! In the first place, as is so often the case with ancestral portraits in the Flowery Kingdom, the patriarch had probably passed on before the portrait was painted. The relatives must then have guided the artist in selecting from a traditional catalogue of features, each with its symbolic relation to character, the kind of nose or mouth or ears which corresponded in ideal *type* to those of the old gentleman. For, in accord with filial reverence, each ancestor is always described to his descendants as a person of virtue, piety and dignity, as much as if an ode had been written to him in respectful words. Seeking but little of the individuality of the West, all well-painted Chinese ancestors thus have a solemn, venerable quality in common with this one, and are likewise presented in rigid and perfect balance.

No attempt is made, in this formal portrait, to soften the features by means of the sculptured contours which the Occidental artist is proud to achieve. Indeed, a story is told about the courtiers who once saw for the first time a group of portraits which a European artist was showing in the Imperial palace. On seeing the faces enriched with shadows, they are said to have inquired naïvely whether *all* foreigners had black streaks alongside their noses.

* * *

AS I MOVE on to the landscape scrolls which lend a verdant aspect to the austere room, I am reminded that, just as shading is considered irrelevant by the Chinese painter, thus his attitude toward perspective is a whole civilization apart from that of his brother artist in the newer world. It is rather a pity that, in conformance with the Western idea of art exhibition, these scrolls should have to be hung upon the wall. To be seen at its best angle, a Chinese picture ought to be placed upon the floor, leaning against the wall—and gazed upon from above. Thus the distant objects at the top, and the foreground pictured at the bottom of a scene, are both brought into their intended alignment.

But, having grown accustomed to looking at Chinese paintings, I am able to adapt my eye readily to these landscapes which illustrate the love of nature, so close to the heart of the artists of Cathay. Indeed, there is a space and grace about the Chinese method of arrangement which makes most foreign paintings seem awkward and lacking in finesse, with objects squeezed into miniature to indicate remoteness, often in the very center of the canvas.

* * *

MOUNTAINS AND RIVERS are supposed to be the most admirable objects which a Chinese landscape artist can paint, and these are the subjects of most of the scrolls exhibited here in the bright light of the North China day. But they are not mere mountains, not mere streams, as the Occidental painter would portray them for the sake of their beauty alone. To the Chinese geniuses who placed them upon these faded scrolls, often creating even the most massive effects with a few fine strokes of the brush, they typified various manifestations of the human soul. Thus the mountains are interpreted as the face of the waters, the water as the blood of the mountains, and so on, in intricate mysticism.

Done in different techniques—some simple, others elaborate, some in color, others in black-and-white, some with few brush strokes, others with many, some with short strokes, some with long—the landscapes have certain essential similarities which show the rigid scope of the Chinese traditions of painting. An enormous bibliography exists on the subject, giving directions for painting all kinds of scenes under all conceivable conditions.

* * *

IN THIS ROOM, as in other collections through the centuries, many of the landscapes contain a cloud which conceals the middle of the central mountain and the stream which conventionally clambers down from it. There is also a bridge over the river, a waterfall, a temple roof visible in a cleft, a grove of trees, and several figures ascending a path on the mountainside—all specified by tradition. Other scenes appear, with sampan-dotted lakes, valleys abloom with spring, and other natural beauties likewise prescribed by type; but this one is the favorite.

Just as the foreign artist paints what he sees, thus the Chinese artist paints what he thinks, and the effect is like some classic poem—an exquisite figment from the pictorial traditions in which the painter's brain, like the fingers holding the brush, has been trained for many years. As I leave the quaint room, it is as if I had closed a volume of ancient and lovely verse.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY

Thanks to C. F. R.

(On Returning thanks for "The Open Road," an Anthology by E. V. Lucas.)

You sent for me a gift today,
And in that gift lies stored away
The hush of noons, the cooling green,
The swish of waters. In between
Its leaves I smell the new cut hay,
And on its pages I behold
Suns crimson hot, a ripening field
All red with poppies, gold with corn,
The sky's cloud banners, frayed and torn,
And I am dumb, have naught to say.

For know it speaks to me of things
I love most well. Forthwith my heart
Flows as the water, flies with wings,
And leaps the hills—becomes a part
Of all contained within its pages—
The dawn, and clouds, the sea, rain, showers,
Color and scent of all wild flowers,
Cherries and apples, mints and sages,
Plashing of waves, and greenest wind,
That sets woods trembling, and the hind
That tends the lambs when all is still,
Night in the dale and on the hill.

I need not fear the winter days,
Nor dull November fogs and chills,
For if I ope my book—green ways
Are there before me—woods and rills,
Sunrise in east, sunset in west,
And all the things I love the best.

PAULINE YOUNG

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to
THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
BOSTON, MASS.

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at news stands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year .... $9.00 Three months....$2.25
Six Months .... $4.50 One month 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents.
Cost of remailing Monitors:
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Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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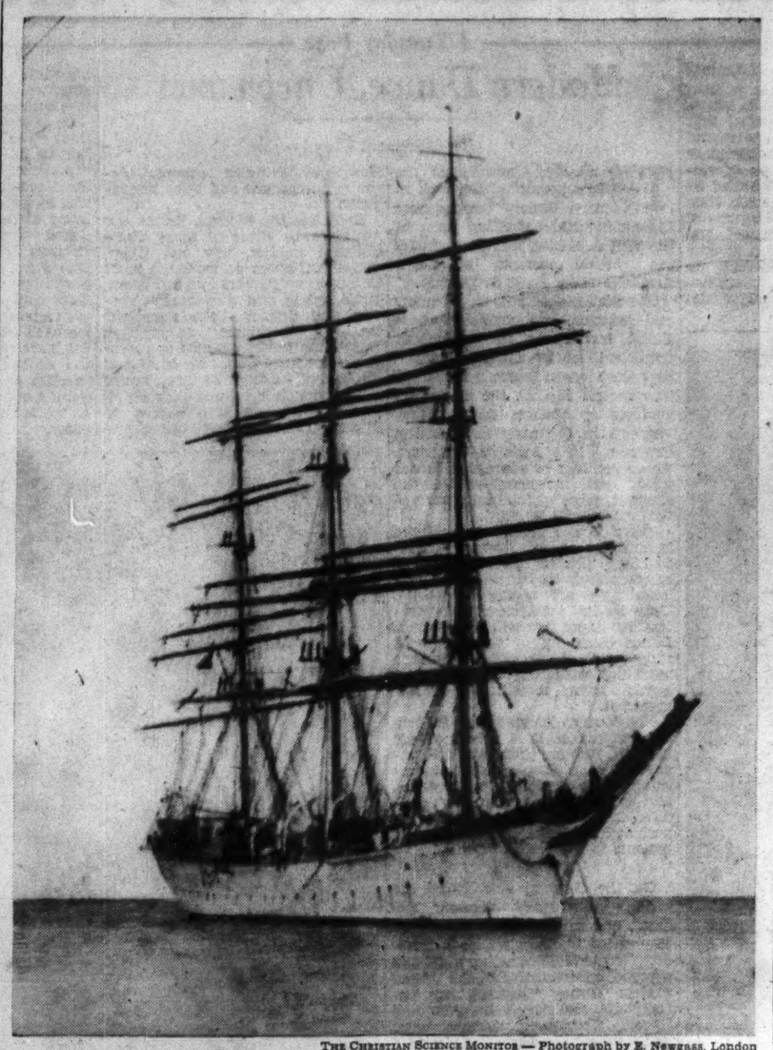
Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by E. Newgass, London

SCHULSCHIFF "DEUTSCHLAND": *Anchored in the Downs*

THE Downs lie precariously between the notorious Goodwin Sands and that part of the Kentish coast contiguous to the little town of Deal. The Deal folk had none too good a reputation in bygone days; but, on the other hand, they earned the reputation of being the most fearless and hardiest boatmen round the coast.

The Downs served as a welcome anchorage for many a sloop of war, tea clipper and trading vessels seeking what shelter they could beneath the lee of the South Foreland; or when lying becalmed, awaiting a favorable wind to take them down channel; or for a steam tug to tow them up the Thames.

The picture is of the German full-rigged training ship, Schulschiff "Deutschland." Most of the continental seaboard nations believe in the value of training in sail for recruits to the naval and merchant services. England has several ex-"Wooden Walls" (as the warships of Nelson's day and before were dubbed), as well as a few converted sailing ships devoted to these purposes by private enterprise. None of these vessels, however, with the possible future exception of the famous clipper "Cutty Sark" and of the recently commissioned little "Joseph Conrad," now making its way around the globe, ever leave their station and put to sea.

The Value of Experiences

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE is an old adage to the effect that some good exists in everyone, whatever the outward appearance. Most of us, wherever we may be, reach a turning point where we yearn for something more truly satisfying than the husks of material pleasures or pains.

"The sharp experiences of belief in the supposititious life of matter, as well as our disappointments and ceaseless woes, turn us like tired children to the arms of divine Love. Then we begin to learn Life in divine Science." Thus writes Mary Baker Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 322), the textbook in which is set forth the truth that has healed and regenerated many seekers. Then she asks pertinently, "Without this process of weaning, 'Canst thou by searching find out God?'"

Experience is salutary if, through trials and tests, one finds God, his true spiritual selfhood, and something of the spiritual unfolding that belongs to the real man. Deep in his heart every individual knows that he can be and is better than his words or deeds sometimes indicate. Thus "sharp experiences" may be turned to account, as we "begin to learn Life in divine Science." Trials become opportunities to prove the presence and power of God, and we find the realization of God as Father-Mother equal to any emergency. There is no joy that can compare with that of turning to God with unquestioning, obedient reliance on His great love.

As one reads the textbook he soon meets this sentence (p. 35): "The design of Love is to reform the sinner." What a comfort to the repentant individual to find that he does not have to depend on unstable, visionary theories or human efforts! What hope and stability for the future are embodied in that word "reform"! A dictionary gives this definition of it: "To abandon evil for that which is good." Here is great cause for gratitude, since "the design of Love" is to enable the sincere seeker "to abandon evil for that which is good." To one who, through false education or environment, has acquired a wrong sense of living, this may seem difficult. It may require resolution to relinquish false habits of thought. Sorrow for past misdemeanors is not enough. We must honestly, earnestly, desire to do right. This desire must be lovingly urgent, and must instill in us the effort to acquire that which is worthy and of intrinsic value. Either repulsion or longing seeks to invest error with reality; one may be a slave to evil if he fears it or if he accepts it as pleasurable.

Sometimes a seemingly bitter experience weans us from crafty claims of matter, material laws, false theology. Christian Science teaches us to turn normally and naturally to God, who, the Psalmist declared, is "our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble;" and he confidently adds, "Therefore will not we fear" (Psalms 46:1, 2). To learn to know God as Love, to know that underneath are the everlasting arms of Love, is to begin quickly to experience relief from woes and disappointments. Indolence, ignorance, procrastination, are to be rejected, and they will be increasingly unknown as one strives to acquaint himself with Love, and perfect man whom he has glimpsed. Spiritual man is ever conscious of Love and righteousness. Salvation is always individual. It is never necessary or proper to suffer for another's sin; and to avoid suffering for our own sins, we must cease indulging sin. As we appropriate and express the Godlike qualities which God's man reflects, we find they have been our guide and guard, and that human affairs have been glorified and healed.

Disobedience is self-punished until it is destroyed, and by such lessons we learn to turn unreservedly through spiritual understanding to divine Mind. Spiritual understanding lifts human consciousness to a clearer knowledge of Truth and Love, where good is seen to be natural and normal. Mrs. Eddy reminds us that "this process of higher spiritual understanding improves mankind until error disappears, and nothing is left which deserves to perish or to be punished" (*ibid.*, p. 251).

Peter had several "sharp experiences," yet we recall the Master's tender words (Luke 22:31, 32), "Simon, Simon, behold, Satan hath desired to have you, that he may sift you as wheat: but I have prayed for thee, that thy faith fail not." Prayer, such as his, steadfastly holding to man as spiritual, untouched by demands of the flesh, may well be offered by Christians today. Everyone may take courage and follow Peter's example. Although he had thrice denied the Master and "went out, and wept bitterly," yet later he demonstrated that practical understanding which reforms and heals. He had indeed found God, and through his effective Christianity many were healed and redeemed. He left us this competent assurance (II Peter 3:9): "The Lord is not slack concerning his promise, . . . but is longsuffering to us-ward, not willing that any should perish, but that all should come to repentance."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Clocks

LONG AGO
in the shadow of the Sphinx
a people measured time
by a clock of water
(blue water from the Nile
running slow)
in the shadow of the Sphinx
long ago.

Since then
men have measured time
by the sun and the stars
or a bell's clear chime;
by sundials
and by grains of sand
or a thin disk of metal
in the hand.

Tonight I measured time
by the last flock of geese
flying south.
High above the trees
they swung like a pendulum
from the Pleiades.
Six months ago
their pendulum swung north
majestically and slow.

Six months,—
the wingbeat of the year
that stirred the roots of every tree
and commandeered the mountain stream
to help the ships go down to sea.

A six months span of loveliness
that held the reaping and the sowing,
the garrulous corn,
the silent wheat,
the thoughtful, sun-filled hours of growing.

Unfoldment, beauty, peace—
fruits sweet to the mouth,—
tonight I measured time
by the last flock of geese
swinging south.

MABEL FETT MILLER

An Early Triumph for Carnegie

I HAD served as messenger about a year, when Colonel John P. Glass, the manager of the downstairs office, who came in contact with the public, began selecting me occasionally to watch the office for a few minutes during his absence. As Mr. Glass was a highly popular man, and had political aspirations, these periods of absence became longer and more frequent, so that I soon became an adept in his branch of the work. I received messages from the public and saw that those that came from the operating-room were properly assigned to the boys for prompt delivery.

This was a trying position for a boy to fill, and at that time I was not popular with the other boys, who resented my exemption from part of my legitimate work. I was also taxed with being penurious in my habits—mean, as the boys had it. I did not spend my extra dimes, but they knew not the reason. Every penny that I could save I knew was needed at home. My parents were wise and nothing was withheld from me. I knew every week the receipts of each of the three who were working—my father, my mother, and myself. I also knew all the expenditures. We consulted upon the additions that could be made to our scanty stock of furniture and clothing and every new small article obtained was a source of joy. There never was a family more united. . . .

The incident in my messenger life which at once lifted me to the seventh heaven, occurred one Saturday evening when Colonel Glass was paying the boys their month's wages. We stood in a row before the counter, and Mr. Glass paid each one in turn. I was at the head and reached out my hand for the first eleven and a quarter dollars as they were pushed out by Mr. Glass. To my surprise he pushed them past me and paid the next boy. I thought it was a mistake, for I had heretofore been paid first, but it followed in turn with each of the other boys. My heart began to sink within me. Disgrace seemed coming. What had I done or not done? I was about to be told that there was no more work for me. I was to disgrace the family. That was the keenest pang of all. When all had been paid and the boys were gone, Mr. Glass took me behind the counter and said that I was worth more than the other boys, and he had resolved to pay me thirteen and a half dollars a month.

My head swam; I doubted whether I had heard him correctly. He counted out the money. I don't know whether I thanked him; I don't believe I did. I took it and made one bound for the door and scarcely stopped until I got home. I remember distinctly running or rather bounding from end to end of the bridge across the Allegheny River—inside on the wagon track because the foot-walk was too narrow. It was Saturday night. I handed over to mother, who was the treasurer of the family, the eleven dollars and a quarter and said nothing about the remaining two dollars and a quarter in my pocket—worth more to me than all the millions I have made since.

Tom, a little boy of nine, and myself slept in the attic together, and after we were safely in bed I whispered the secret to my dear little brother. Even at his early age he knew what it meant, and we talked over the future. It was then, for the first time, I sketched to him how we would go into business together; that the firm of "Carnegie Brothers" would be a great one, and that father and mother should yet ride in their carriage. At the time that seemed to us to embrace everything known as wealth and most of what was worth striving for. . . .

On Sunday morning with father, mother, and Tom at breakfast, I produced the extra two dollars and a quarter. The surprise was great and it took some moments for them to grasp the situation, but it soon dawned upon them. Then father's glance of loving pride and mother's blazing eye soon wet with tears, told their feeling. It was their boy's first triumph and proof positive that he was worthy of promotion. No subsequent success, or recognition of any kind, ever thrilled me as this did. I cannot even imagine one that could. Here was heaven upon earth. My whole world was moved to tears of joy.—From ANDREW CARNEGIE'S "Autobiography." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Enchanting Melody

WHAT Musick is there that compar'd may be
To well-tun'd Bells enchanting melody!

—FABIAN STEDMAN, in "Tintinnalogia"

Der Wert der Erfahrungen

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

EIN altes Sprichwort sagt, daß in jedem Menschen etwas Gutes stecke, was auch der äußere Anschein sei. Fast wir alle gelangen, wo wir auch sein mögen, an einen Wendepunkt, wo wir uns nach etwas sehnen, was wahrere Befriedigung gewährt als leere materielle Freuden oder Schmerzen.

„Die harten Erfahrungen der Annahme von dem angeblichen Leben der Materie, wie auch unsere Enttäuschungen und unser unaufhörliches Weh, treiben uns wie müde Kinder in die Arme der göttlichen Liebe", schreibt Mary Baker Eddy in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 322), dem Lehrbuch, in dem die Wahrheit, die schon viele Sucher geheilt und umgewandelt hat, dargelegt ist. Dann stellt sie die treffende Frage: „Meinst du, daß du wissest, was Gott weiß' ohne diesen Entwöhnungsprozeß"?

Erfahrung ist heilsam, wenn man durch Anfechtungen und Prüfungen Gott, sein wahres geistiges Selbst und etwas von der geistigen Entfaltung findet, die zum wirklichen Menschen gehört. Im tiefsten Innern weiß jeder Mensch, daß er besser sein kann und besser ist, als seine Worte oder Handlungen zuweilen erkennen lassen. So können wir aus „harten Erfahrungen" Nutzen ziehen, wenn wir „anfangen, das Leben in der göttlichen Wissenschaft zu begreifen". Anfechtungen werden Gelegenheiten, die Gegenwart und Macht Gottes zu beweisen, und wir finden die Erkenntnis, daß Gott unser Vater-Mutter ist, jeder Notlage gewachsen. Keine Freude ist mit der Freude zu vergleichen, die man findet, wenn man sich an Gott mit unbedingtem, gehorsamem Vertrauen auf Seine große Liebe wendet.

Beim Lesen des Lehrbuchs finden wir bald den Satz (S. 35): „Es ist die Absicht der Liebe, den Sünder umzuwandeln". Was für ein Trost für den bußfertigen Menschen zu finden, daß er nicht von unbeständigen Scheinlehren oder menschlichen Anstrengungen abhängig zu sein braucht! Welche Hoffnung und Sicherheit für die Zukunft das Wort „umwandeln" in sich schließt! Ein Wörterbuch gibt dafür die Erklärung: „Böses für Gutes aufgeben". Hier haben wir allen Grund zur Dankbarkeit, da „es die Absicht der Liebe" ist, den aufrichtigen Sucher zu befähigen, „Böses für Gutes aufzugeben". Dies mag jemand, der sich durch falsche Erziehung oder Umgebung einen falschen Sinn vom Leben angeeignet hat, schwierig scheinen. Es mag Entschlossenheit erfordern, falsche Denkgewohnheiten aufzugeben. Begangene Fehler bedauern, genügt nicht. Wir müssen das ehrliche, ernste Verlangen haben, recht zu tun. Und es muß ein liebevoll dringendes Verlangen sein, das in uns das Streben weckt zu erwerben, was würdig und von wirklichem Wert ist. Sowohl Ablehnung des Irrtums als auch Verlangen danach sucht ihn mit Wirklichkeit auszustatten. Man kann ein Sklave des Bösen sein, wenn man es fürchtet oder wenn man glaubt, daß es Freude bereite.

Zuweilen entwöhnen wir uns durch eine scheinbar bittere Erfahrung von listigen Ansprüchen der Materie, materieller Gesetze und falscher Gotteslehre. Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt uns, uns normal und natürlich an Gott zu wenden, der, wie der Psalmist erklärt, „unsere Zuversicht und Stärke, eine Hilfe in den großen Nöten ist", und er fügt zuversichtlich hinzu: „Darum fürchten wir uns nicht" (Ps. 46, 2. 3). Gott als die Liebe erkennen lernen, wissen, daß uns die ewigen Arme der Liebe stützen, heißt von Leiden und Enttäuschungen schnell frei werden. Trägheit, Unwissenheit und Aufschub sind zurückzuweisen, und sie werden immer weniger bekannt sein, wenn man danach trachtet, die Liebe und den vollkommenen Menschen, von dem man einen Schimmer hat, erkennen zu lernen. Der geistige Mensch ist sich immer der Liebe und der Gerechtigkeit bewußt. Erlösung ist immer Sache des einzelnen. Es ist nicht nötig oder recht, für die Sünde eines andern zu leiden; und um zu vermeiden, daß wir für unsere eigenen Sünden leiden, müssen wir aufhören, der Sünde zu frönen. Wenn wir uns die gottähnlichen Eigenschaften, die der Mensch Gottes widerspiegelt, aneignen und ausdrücken, finden wir, daß sie unser Führer und Beschützer gewesen sind, und daß menschliche Angelegenheiten verherrlicht und geheilt worden sind.

Ungehorsam straft sich so lang selber, bis er zerstört ist; und durch solche Erfahrungen lernen wir uns durch geistiges Verständnis rückhaltlos an das göttliche Gemüt wenden. Geistiges Verständnis erhebt das menschliche Bewußtsein zu einer klareren Erkenntnis der Wahrheit und der Liebe, so daß wir sehen, daß das Gute natürlich und normal ist. Mrs. Eddy erinnert uns daran, daß „dieser Vorgang des höheren geistigen Verständnisses die Menschheit bessert, bis der Irrtum verschwindet und nichts übrig bleibt, was Untergang oder Strafe verdient" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 251).

Petrus hatte mehrere „harte Erfahrungen"; aber wir erinnern uns der liebreichen Worte des Meisters (Luk. 22, 31. 32): „Simon, Simon, siehe, der Satanas hat euer begehrt, daß er euch möchte sichten wie den Weizen; ich aber habe für dich gebetet, daß dein Glaube nicht aufhöre". Die Christen täten heute gut daran, ebenso zu beten und unerschütterlich daran festzuhalten, daß der Mensch geistig ist und von Forderungen des Fleisches nicht berührt wird. Jedermann kann Mut fassen und dem Beispiel des Petrus folgen. Obgleich er den Meister dreimal verleugnet hatte und „hinausging und bitterlich weinte", bewies er später jenes praktische Verständnis, das umwandelt und heilt. Er hatte in der Tat Gott gefunden, und durch sein wirksames Christentum wurden viele geheilt und erlöst. Er hinterließ uns die berechtigte Versicherung (2. Petr. 3, 9): „Der Herr verzieht nicht die Verheißung, . . . sondern er hat Geduld mit uns und will nicht, daß jemand verloren werde, sondern daß sich jedermann zur Buße kehre".

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

A New Musical Public in Berlin

By H. H. Stuckenschmidt

Berlin

OCTOBER yielded an embarrassment of musical riches in Berlin, and left nothing to be desired as far as quantity was concerned. In the domain of culture, however, quantity alone is of little importance; indeed, it may be undesirable when quality and outstanding achievement cease to convey any cultural meaning. It cannot be denied that on practically every evening Berlin's concert halls are well filled, even without the response of the old traditional public to some unusual musical event. But the present audiences are as yet amorphous, only casually brought together and enticed by organization and persuasion, as well as by the extremely moderate prices. So far, they do not constitute a genuine public and will do so only when the power of discrimination in artistic matters has evolved a new standard of demands.

Though the public of former years still exists, it holds itself aloof. For the two concerts given by the great French pianist, Alfred Cortot, however, the Bach Saal was filled to overflowing. Berlin's "upper ten"—diplomats, financiers, literati and stars of the theater world—hailed an event which appeared stamped with the exceptional. Cortot required no introduction. His art is unique and his reputation as a musician well established. Cortot is a constructive pianist. Under his hands every work acquires a new quality. His is the most extreme form of "subjective" interpretation; an ingenuity of conception that often leaves little trace of the original work. As an aesthetic method this art of piano playing is open to dispute. Cortot's sterling artistry, however, his idealism and his cultured taste change the unorthodox into a thing of pure delight. Never has one heard Chopin played in such a way, nor has one ever received a more highly-wrought impression of the B minor Sonata or of the A flat major Polonaise. The week Cortot spent in Germany, when he gave seven concerts in six different towns, was like a triumphal procession.

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Furtwängler attracts the same public of connoisseurs and cultured Europeans. They listen entranced to his interpretation of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. One has often heard it before; once or twice practically every year. Yet the effect is always extraordinary and each time one discovers new beauties in his fervent rendering of this giant work which he conducts by heart. In spite of the changes due to "racial purification" the Philharmonic Orchestra is in admirable form. Many details, such as the oboe solo in the Scherzo and the cello and percussion parts in the Finale, have rarely been given with such gusto. The Bruno Kittel choir proved itself an ideal instrument. The vocal quartet was unfortunately not up to the same standard. Only Rudolf Watzke held one's attention with his vocal control and solid musical performance.

Amongst the younger generation of German conductors Eugen Jochum is certainly one of the most talented. The all too rapid development of his career has not given him sufficient time to mature in other directions. But in the concert hall this young and fiery romantic, with gestures modeled on Furtwängler, is still very impressive. His accompaniment to Brahms's D minor Piano Concerto—played by Winifred Wolf with dignity and rather uneven technical effects—was as expressive as it was exact. The novelty at the beginning of the program was Philipp Jarnach's "Musik mit Mozart," a kind of symphonic fantasy on Mozartian themes in four movements; a document of fine and mature musicianship, which in its mixture of styles of modern and classical tendencies gave proof of a rare culture.

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The antipode of the romantic conductor is the young Frankfurter, Hans Rosbaud, unemotional and wholly engrossed in the work itself. He approaches closely to Stravinsky's ideal, actually a Latin one, of which Toscanini is the supreme exponent. It is significant that nearly the whole of the young German musical generation shows a preference for this objective style, and also that Rosbaud, with a program that ranged from Haydn to Bruckner, won an overwhelming success.

Of the younger singers of the German opera the soprano, Miliza Korjus, is the most striking. She is Lettish, has been a member of the Staatsoper for one year and will undoubtedly soon make a name for herself all over the world. Her bird-like voice, almost unconfined in the higher registers, with an extraordinary facility in staccato passages and a machine-like fluency in the most rapid scales, is phenomenal. This attractive young singer is certainly lacking in some musical essentials. Her taste is not above reproach and the effects are not always well chosen. But whenever she is brought before the public, be it radio, gramophone, the stage or the concert-hall, her success is sensational. Her first Berlin works, ended with storms of applause.

The success of the Prisca Quartet is more dignified and quieter, for it depends on a community of connoisseurs. At an evening concert devoted to Mozart the players gave abundant proof of the maturity of their musicianship in chamber music. At the center of the program stood the Piano Quartet in G minor, played with the collaboration of Max Pauer, one of the finest German Mozart players and, in spite of his years, a grand virtuoso.

At the Opera, Clemens Krauss had his first great Berlin success. His performance of "Cosi Fan Tutte" also won the recognition of the opponents of the new regime at the Staatsoper. Viorica Ursuleac as Fiordiligi was outstanding in the ensemble.

When, in one of the most important German musical papers, one reads that minor keys are considered unheroic and therefore to be avoided in the Third Reich, and also when, in a debate on jazz, one hears that syncopation in the old, strict sense of the word, contradicts German sentiment, then, surely, we must fear the worst for our musical masterpieces. Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, Bach's High Mass, Schubert's "Unfinished" Symphony—to mention these three alone—are in the minor key, and Brahms's music without syncopation is inconceivable. When, furthermore, it is announced that the combination of Shakespeare and Mendelssohn in "A Midsummer Night's Dream" was a case of aesthetic emergency to be remedied by Julius Weismann's new music, then we can only retire to the realms of Goethe, Robert Schumann and Friedrich Nietzsche. They, at any rate—not quite incompetent in matters of cultural criticism—thought differently about Mendelssohn.

Courtesy Worcester Art Museum

"March Snow," by Henry V. Poor

Americans at Worcester

By Dorothy Adlow

Worcester, Mass.

THE current zeal over American painting is apparent in the many displays of works by native artists in a number of cities. The museums and galleries, still a little doubtful about the public response to solo exhibitions, prefer to collect from many painters one picture apiece, and to present the assortment under such titles as American Art of Today. Many of us are obliged consequently to draw conclusions about each artist from single samples, or, what is more likely, to think of the display as a whole. After examining the individual contributions we generalize, saying that Americans are more modern, or more conservative, that they are more indigenous, that they are superseding Europeans. The group showing often stresses one tendency. Sometimes the artist of a more delicate method is obliterated by juxtapostion with his neighbors; sometimes the brilliant colorist infringes on the quiter schemes. The onlooker must be on guard against any such influences.

At Worcester, an exhibition of "American Painting of Today" reaffirms our convictions. Again the list of successful ones, who have reaped prizes and gained popular approval; again the contribution of the rebels who continue to induce that friction which has become a counterpart of modern appreciation. Worcester has gone a step further, and invited painters of the younger generation, not yet known, not yet initiated into the fun of public display. The Worcester Museum has done well to encourage unknown painters, and to diminish the significance of accredited names and labels. We need go no further than these galleries to discover that the most important art activity in this land is taking place in anonymous studios, that popular painters are showing signs of deterioration due to an overdose of acclaim and the lack of a stricter and more demanding criticism.

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At Worcester we find a number of painters depicting the outdoors, communicating to the canvas their own exhilaration as they breath the fresh air and feel the warming comfort of the sun, Sidney Laufman, for example, and Therese Gilbert (daughter of the American composer, Henry Gilbert). The better known John Steuart Curry seems to work laboriously to achieve a similar illusion of exhilaration in the outdoors. Other landscapists have taken to tightened outlines, to smooth sleek surfaces and to a sort of mechanized handling—all of which are better methods for posters, in which ideas must be simplified and stylized. In painting, such methods prove brittle and constrained.

John Carroll shows one of his dream-like portrayals, in that tantalizing manner of which we never tire, but which should never be popularized. One painter discovers all substance in nature hard as granite, while his neighbor dissolves everything into pallid mists. Franklin Watkins has continued to add a perplexing note to every group display since he captured the prize at Pittsburgh a few years ago. The "Crucifixion" is the theme on the present occasion. To us he seems to caricature the baroque style with its swinging diagonals, swift recessions and emphasis upon movement in preference to separate forms. He deprives the forms of bulk and weight, converts them into essences and emanations.

Eugene Speicher seems somehow to underscore the weaknesses of his method. He had come to be known for a vigorous portrayal of American womanhood. He was given to painting agreeable colors with a rather pleasant, fleecy brushstroke. At Worcester the portrait seems weakly constructed, and the textures not too well indicated. Setting out with the idea of painting a portrait, rounded and well formed, he lapses too often in details, such as an arm or leg. The surface is painty and ineffectual. One need only look at the pictures by neighbors to appreciate that less famed artists are meeting the obligations they undertake with greater seriousness and understanding. Such relaxation of performance is not uncommon among the better known painters in America today.

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Many other names appear on the list — Provincetown individualists, Midwestern regionalists, arrant independents, skillful imitators of the French. Those troubled about such matters will feel relieved that "modernism" appears to have disappeared, that is, in its worst guise, and that on the whole people have grown sane and sensible. Incapable of viewing the scene from that point of vantage, we should say that on the contrary all artists have taken deliberate steps in new directions, that today we take our "modernism" for granted, and that consequently as a separate phenomenon in art development, it disappears.

Viewing the Worcester exhibition as a whole we should judge that the average has risen considerably higher in late years, that more is expected of the painter, and that the improvement of photographic apparatus has been an immeasurable boon to better painting. The naturalistic school has been displaced entirely. The artist today must have far more to offer than a topographic rendition of his subject in terms of light and dark.

Modern Dance, Uncommon

By Margaret Lloyd

TWO striking impressions are left by a perusal of the book on "Modern Dance," issuing from the distinguished printing press of the Will A. Kistler Company, under the artistic insignia of Merle Armitage (New York: E. Weyhe).

The first is that it is in Germany and America, two countries where Ballet has never so particularly flourished as in other countries, that the Modern Dance has evolved. The second is that the two great geniuses of Modern Dance, Mary Wigman in Germany and Martha Graham in America — dancers, whose medium of expression is not words but movement—make the simplest, most direct and most potent statements in print.

There is a tendency toward the intellectual orgy, toward high-sounding phrases in some dance commentators that obscure the very issue they are trying to clarify. Only by the most clear and upretentious exposition will the Modern Dance come out of the tangle of supposedly abstract and esoteric meanings with which highfalutin' words have sometimes encompassed it.

The Modern Dance makes its own communication. It is utterly simple in itself. But for those who still regard it as a deep mystery, something on a terribly remote plane, and indeed for all who are interested in its development, this symposium of essays from its chief exponents is invaluable.

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On the German side, there are articles from Mary Wigman; Palucca, one of her early pupils now conducting her own school in Dresden; Hanya Holm, another pupil and present representative in the United States; Hanns Hastings, her accompanist and dance composer, and Harold Kreutzberg, former pupil and present touring artist; with a foreword by Dr. Artur Michel, German dance and drama critic.

The United States is represented by Martha Graham, Doris Humphrey and Charles Weidman, and Paul Love, dance writer and editor. Virginia Stewart, who compiled the volume, and Merle Armitage, who composed the format, have also their say. Here, Louis Horst could well have been included as the voice of music's relation to the dance of America, and John Martin as the most eminent dance critic.

The book presents a unity of viewpoint with interesting divergences in approach. Thus Wigman and Graham stand together on the Modern Dance as the expression of the Life of Man, though their interpretation is no more identical than their technique. Kreutzberg finds comparisons to bel canto and coloratura singing natural to a virtuoso performer. Looking further, he sees the possibility of a fusion of Ballet and Modern methods—a debatable question. Hanns Hastings writes very clearly of the place of music beside the dance and envisions the dance of today giving rise to new musical forms.

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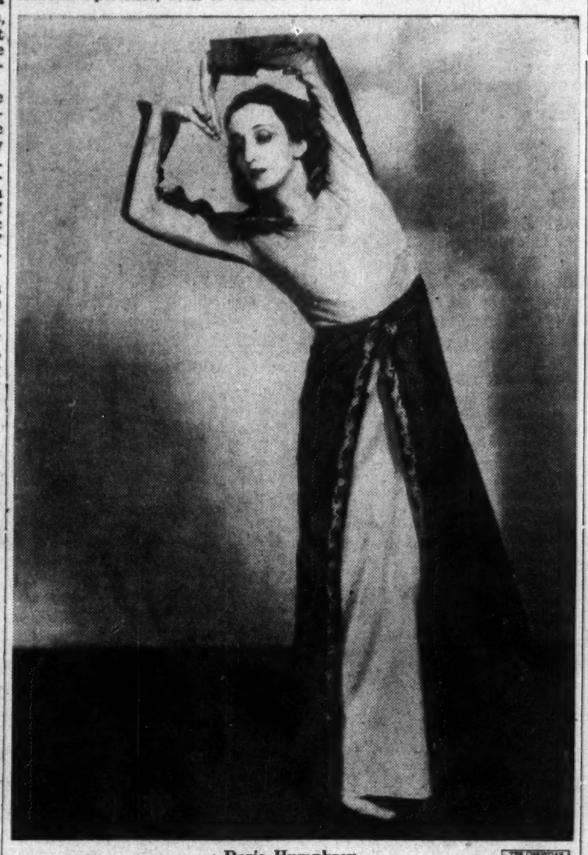
Doris Humphrey, with the assistance of Paul Love, explains the meaning of movement to her and the place of choreography in the creative dancer's art. Charles Weidman, who could so well have defined the gift of humor to the dance, writes of the man's view of technique and movement. Hanya Holm, working in both countries as dancer and teacher, points some of the differences between German and American rhythms, orientation, mental coloring, with a slight inclination, it seems, to regard the German forms and motivations as somewhat superior. There is a rich meatiness in every one of the essays that can only be indicated here.

There are beautiful photographic plates of all the dancers, two of the Humphrey-Weidman groups, facsimile autographs and brief biographies.

Doubtless the Modern Dance can no more be divorced from international politics, war and peace, racial prejudices or from the more intimate encounters with hunger, strife, crime and punishment, sorrow and despair, than from the brighter preoccupations of mankind. But if the Modern Dance is an expression of the wholeness of human life, not of its outer surfaces, but of its imponderable inner depths, it must include all that makes up human experience, even to embracing what all human beings share in glimpses of the divine—and the divine endowment of laughter.

Or as Miss Stewart says in peroration: "The dancer is under obligation to his fellow men to create in expressive, meaningful movement those feelings in himself which are also in the heart and soul of every living human being."

One thing is evident: The Modern German and the Modern American Dance are interrelated; they share a similar outlook and are sprung from similar necessities. They may even mutually stimulate and nourish each other. But they came into existence nearly simultaneously and the American Dance is not a by-product or outgrowth of the German. A comprehensive history of the entire Modern Movement is now in order.



Doris Humphrey

An Anglo-American Gallery

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

WITH nearly 100 galleries in New York City for the exhibition of paintings, sculpture and prints, it has become increasingly clear that any further additions to places for art shows and sales must have specific and new policies if they are to justify their entrance into a crowded field. The Carl Fischer gallery, recently opened at 61 East Fifty-seventh street, offers a welcome program of Anglo-American exchanges of exhibitions. Aside from the Carnegie International, occasional traveling shows of water colors and infrequent one-man shows by prominent British artists, relatively few pictures by typical English painters of today come to the United States. Likewise few opportunities are regularly offered to English gallery visitors to see the work of contemporary American painters; but something will be done to lessen that lack through the Carl Fischer gallery's business connection in England, the Brook Street gallery of London. The first American show for this gallery under this new arrangement is shortly to be shipped from New York.

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For its American clientèle the Carl Fischer gallery is to give a good deal of attention to the younger artists who have no regular dealer arrangements in New York, giving consideration in this connection also to painters of the West who are not now well known in the East. The first exhibition contains a solid array of painters who have long been established in England.

"Passage au Niveau," by Augustus John, is a springtime landscape, delicate with tender foliage and pastel shadings, with even the clouds partaking of the general air of fluffy effervescence. R. O. Dunlop's "The Thames at Gravesend" is made with a knowing looseness of design that never slides into carelessness. His color is choice and his forms are strongly felt. There is an inspiriting breadth in the brushwork of Dorothea Sharp, with a command of clean, bright color and a summoning of expansive spaces even in small-scale landscape canvases.

Loxton Knight has an interesting way of defining his component areas in the fields, trees and clouds with carefully drawn outlines, then filling in these masses with lively dabs of color. The hues are put on thickly in the trees where depths are to be indicated. He uses highlights brilliantly in some of his canvases by casting most of these compositions in a lowered key of shadow, and allowing shafts of sunshine to fall through the clouds, where their edges meet thinly, in spots or splashes on winding roads.

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Flower pictures by Gabriella Fabbricotti, a Florentine who exhibits at the Brook Street gallery, are in the great Italian and Flemish traditions in the sense that they represent the devotion of a long service to a single type of decorative painting. These flowers are presented in arrangements that, while never set, have distinctly the air of well-considered compositions, even including a bit of landscape at times, though the lighting is distinctly of the studio in its concentration of emphasis upon a central group of blossoms. Ever this painter seems to be longing to carry the pitch of her hues higher, and her drawing takes into consideration every flower, leaf and stem as an entity in her ensembles.

Evident in the landscapes of Reginald G. Brundit is a command of color refractions as they are affected by light, so that his compositions as a whole take on a charm resembling that of Sisley. There is the coolness of a classic legend in "Deserted Villa above Rome," by Katherine Kinsella, a pupil of Whistler. Edward J. Detmold's magnifications discover for us the dazzling decorative appearance of insects, as in "Grasshoppers," which we ordinarily never perceive. The painter has further heightened this picture by the introduction of gracious miniature flowers to give scale to his world of tiny things. "Carnations," by Gerald Hollis, has particular appeal because of the simplicity of the color scheme, just crimson and green, with a full realization of the thing he undertakes.

Acting Shakespeare

By Harold Hobson

London

OUGHT the Shakespearean player to concentrate on the fine speaking of verse, or on the adequate exposition of character and convincing portrayal of emotions? A good part of theatrical London is now discussing this question, which has been raised by the Romeo of Mr. Lawrence Olivier, which, though magnificent in realistic mastery of gesture, is generally accounted lacking in poetry.

It was the habit of that excellent critic, A. B. Wakley, to award the first place in Shakespearean acting to those who could speak verse exquisitely, and every play goer remembers experiences that go far to confirm this judgment. About three years ago Mr. Cecil Ramage spread enchantment over an entire production of "Twelfth Night" by the tones of quiet, reminiscent authority in which he spoke the lines beginning, "Mark it, Cesario; it is old and plain. The spinsters and the knitters in the sun Do use to chant it"; and one of the moments of theatrical history that has been rescued forever from the oblivion of time is the manner in which Edmund Kean uttered the apostrophe in "Othello," "Farewell the tranquil mind," in which his tone of voice, says Hazlitt, "struck on the heart like the swelling notes of some divine music, like the sound of years of departed happiness."

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Yet the voice is not always all-conquering, nor is it by any means invariably the case that the scenes in Shakespeare where the poetry reaches supreme heights make the greatest effect in performance. Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch noted with some surprise that the last act of "The Merchant of Venice," which contains the lyrical scene between Rosmer and Jessica, comparatively fails to move an audience, despite its fine poetry. But this may only be because the players of minor parts in Shakespeare are very rarely accomplished speakers of verse. In fact, the whole current view of the question is to a certain extent prejudiced by the circumstances that the English stage of the moment contains very few orators of the first order.

Mr. Ion Swinley, who is this season at the Old Vic, has a voice like a silver trumpet, and on occasion he uses it to fine effect. But in some of his best scenes, as in Antony's Forum speech in "Julius Caesar," he mars his performance by a certain commonplaceness of gesture. Mr. Henry Ainley has indeed the voice of a century, and a singularly impressive presence, but nowadays he is scarcely ever seen on the stage. Mr. John Gielgud has a remarkable intellectual grasp of the essentials of verse-speaking, but his voice lacks those qualities that move and trouble an audience.

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But, granted that audiences today tend to underrate the importance of fine speaking, because they so rarely have an opportunity of hearing what fine speaking is, it remains true that some of the most effective Shakespearean acting relies very little upon vocal effect, and almost entirely upon eloquence of movement, appearance and gesture. This was the way with Irving, whose voice was said not to be of the most captivating, and whose pronunciation of the English language was the eighth wonder of the world. It was the secret of Kean's power as Shylock—a performance in which it is recorded that his voice was so harsh and unpleasing that the audience thought him indisposed, and yet was thrilled as a British audience rarely is. It is doubtless from such instances as these that managers like Mr. Sydney Carroll, and producers like Mr. Milton Rosmer, demand fine physical acting before eloquence of speech.

Call It a Play!

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

IN "Call It a Day," at the Globe Theater, Miss Dodie Smith (C. L. Anthony) has done it again. Her three previous plays, "Autumn Crocus," "Service" and "Touch Wood," all had long runs, and at the first matinée of her latest entertainment, every seat in the house was sold.

Nor is this surprising, though it would be easy to find faults in the piece. Undoubtedly Miss Smith's weakest point is the invention of plots; for her somewhat conventional outlook upon life is agreeable enough in the unpretentious type of drama which she writes. And it unfortunately seems that her capacity for finding stories to tell is decreasing rather than improving. "Autumn Crocus," with its tale of a romantic schoolteacher disappointed in love, was a comparatively simple and direct piece of narrative; "Service," the story of the downfall of a captain of industry, was less convincing, and its sentimental value less appropriate; "Touch Wood," its scene in a Scottish hotel diversified and enriched by several amusing characters, had a still weaker central theme, and in "Call It a Day" hardly anything happens at all.

The play begins at 8 a. m. in a prosperous chartered accountant's home in a middle-class London suburb, and it ends at midnight in the same place. In that period the accountant and his wife played by Mr. Owen Nares and Miss Fay Compton with all the charm and ease which they command, nearly make fools of themselves, but escape without much damage. The son, Martin, decides not to go away for Easter with an undesirable friend, and begins a promising acquaintance with the pretty girl next door. One daughter, Catherine, comes by a remediably broken heart through a celebrated artist, and the other, Ann (Miss Alexis France), gets the prized possession of a sketch by Rossetti.

This day is accounted for in a series of nine scenes, of which several, especially the concluding episode between husband and wife, are vigorously and entertainingly written. In order to obtain speedy transition from one scene to the next, the director, Mr. Basil Dean, has been forced into the use of a revolving stage, which has consequences not altogether happy. In such circumstances only half the stage can be used, for, while one scene is in progress in front, another is being set at the back. As a result, all the rooms in this well-to-do accountant's house seem oddly small, and even squalid.

It is in the portrayal of types of character universally familiar that this play, like Miss Smith's previous efforts, makes its chief successes. The accountant, his wife, their son, their cook, their parlor maid and the young daughter with an adolescent passion for poetry and the pre-Raphaelites are all real and vivid. Some of the other characters, however, are not so good. The glamorous actress of Miss Valerie Taylor is hardly convincing, and even that excellent actor, Mr. Austin Trevor, does not get away with the artist very satisfactorily. The elder daughter is tiresome, and the susceptible Empire-builder home on leave is better qualified to be a pillar of the Edwardian music-hall Empire than of that other on which the sun so considerately never sets. The play is directed with a slowness quite phenomenal in a first-class London production.

H. H.

The Place of Saint-Saëns

By Emile Vuillermoz

Paris

OPENING of our musical season was very naturally placed under the aegis of Camille Saint-Saëns, whose centenary is being celebrated. On this occasion one realized with some surprise that his works, which held a place of importance in our musical life for a quarter of a century, have gradually and almost completely disappeared from our programs. It is 20 years since our symphony orchestras played, every Sunday, the "Danse Macabre," "Phaëton," "Le Rouet d'Omphale" or "La Jeunesse d'Hercule." Moreover, on these evenings one always heard one of the five concertos for piano and orchestra, "Africa" or a violin concerto. And I do not speak of the Symphony with organ, which was played as often as the symphonies of Beethoven and always represented an assured success.

For 10 years now almost the whole of this repertory has been abandoned. In our lyric theaters the popular "Samson" has been more and more neglected and it needed a centenary fête to reinstate it.

In any case, "Ascanio," "Henri VIII," "Prosperine," "Etienne-Marcel," "Déjanire," "Frédégonde," "Les Barbares," "Hélène," "Le Timbre d'Arent," "La Princesse Jaune" and "Phryne" are no longer performed.

The commemoration of the centenary of this great French musician has brought to light a certain number of his scores. But there is nothing to prove that this resurrection will be a permanent one. The present noticeable estrangement from the works of a composer of this quality has grave and profound reasons which it would be instructive to study.

* * *

Camille Saint-Saëns, who by a caprice of fate was placed in constant professional rivalry with Massenet for nearly half a century, represented a very characteristic side of the French outlook. While the author of "Manon" incorporated grace, seductiveness and a rather feminine pursuit of success, Saint-Saëns upheld the virtues of logic, clarity, sincerity and reason, which are generally to be recognized in the compatriots of Descartes. With him all was rational, lucid and voluntary. He did not allow his sensibilities or his emotions to dominate his work. His art was calculated, methodical. His craft was dazzling.

From the age of 5 he astonished those around him with his exceptional musical gifts. He was an incomparable pianist, and an organist whose improvisations are still famous. Strongly impregnated with Bach and Mozart, he sought, before everything else, for equilibrium and solidity in his musical writing. In the most complete sense of the word he was a stylish and a grammarian of his art. His orchestration is limpid almost to transparency. A great traditionalist and nationalist, he was opposed to all that was new and to all foreign importations. How is it that this Frenchman of France was so soon abandoned by his compatriots?

Alas, it is not very difficult to discover the reason. The social reversals brought about by the war completely modified the atmosphere in musical circles. There exicted before the war an intellectual *élite* who attended our concerts and *théâtres lyriques* and who were able to appreciate musical humor, technical *tours de force* and elegance of style. This race of listeners has disappeared. Many of these distinguished votaries of music are no longer able to patronize concerts, and the audience which has replaced them is not endowed with the same intellectual capacity. The public which now fills our halls is generally uninformed in matters of art. Young people of today, in particular, are much more inclined to amateurism than their elders. One may observe this tendency in all the domains of intellectual activity. In literature it is particularly striking. Countless samples of novels, vigorous, picturesque but dreadfully incorrect in their use of language, have attained considerable success.

* * *

It is evident that Saint-Saëns was the victim of this evolution, either of custom or of taste. Everything with which he was in the highest degree preoccupied, all his passionate interest in musical language, is no longer of any importance to many listeners of today, who are not concerned with precision or with the purity of vocabulary and the syntax of a composer. One knows that Anatole France fell into the same disgrace with a section of our younger generation. The Stravinskyan revolution and the rather turbulent pursuits of our most recent composers have discredited "purism" in writing. One searches for new sensations in the vigorous shocks dealt to our sensibilities, and in a force that owes nothing to the refined elegance of the pen.

In listening recently to Saint-Saëns's Fifth Piano Concerto one was forced to regret such a transformation of our public and composers. It is unthinkable that these qualities of finesse, delicacy, precision and aristocracy should be forever lost to art. Saint-Saëns, who today is accused of being cold, nevertheless upholds the great tradition of musical composition, the respect for classical forms and for the genius of every instrument. One cannot resign oneself easily to seeing this type of French mentality disappear into history.

Germany possesses inexhaustible resources of romanticism. Italy will always be the home of lyricism glowingly externalized. Russia has her own peculiar nostalgia and the pathos of the great voice of her people. Spain dances and goes on dancing. But France's mission till recently was to give voice in the European concert to accents that were clear, measured and rational. A Ravel, as well as a Paul Dukas, is, despite all, in a certain measure the heir of Saint-Saëns. They have the same regard for logic, equilibrium and the refinement of classical technique. This tradition should not be lost to us. Let us hope that the centenary festival, in recalling the attention of the people to works of the composer of "Carnaval des Animaux," will serve his and his country's honor in bringing order, in every sense of the word, to a restless and disorientated generation which has not as yet found its way.

Church Solos

1. "Fulfilment," by G. O'Connor-Morris. Words: Edgar Newgass.
2. A new SOLO arrangement by G. O'Connor-Morris of Dr. Percy C. Buck's hymn tune, "Judicium" (Father, Thou Art Very Near Us). Words: Violet Hay

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Long Gripped State Through Cities

(Continued from Page 1)

ity over the jobs of 15,000 employees of the parishes (counties).

As Bill Jenks read over the four-page questionnaire the State House sent him, he wondered, incidentally, why the politicians needed quite so much personal information to determine whether he could keep the office he had handled satisfactorily for the past 15 years.

Bill Had Talked Too Much

When he got to the last space to be filled out he found it marked "Endorsements," and suddenly became disturbed. "Endorsements" in politics usually means the sponsorship of some influential figure in the faction or party in power.

Bill remembered that he had said, and said it freely, that he did not believe in the Huey Long policies. Some of the things the Senator had done he liked, but others he just could not agree with. Most of the folks in his city felt that same way. The place was regarded as anti-Long.

Bill filled out his questionnaire and sent it to the capital. Back came a commission of appointment. However, to his surprise, he noted that his certificate of approval ran only for five months. It expires on Feb. 28 of next year, and must then be renewed.

Bill Takes Account of Stock

With the instinct of the man in politics to look around for political reasons, Bill recalled that the big state election comes just before the termination of his initial O. K. on Jan. 21. His 15-year-old job is good for less than six weeks' thereafter—and then who knows?

Ten thousand other municipal employees began similarly to ponder. Many of them are still meditating today, and the substance of their cogitations is this:

"If I go out and work against the Long organization in this campaign, what will the Long organization do to me?"

State Becomes Absolute

The Long machine gains its phenomenal jurisdiction over local jobs through Huey Long's act creating the State Civil Service Commission. The Senator adopted the forms of civil service. But he used them for the opposite of their intended purpose. In any Louisiana city that has its own merit system, the State with its new power of dismissal can supersede the local civil service.

Though state civil service might naturally be expected to begin at home, as yet no state employees are affected. The State "has not got to" its own employees, it is explained at the Capitol. Neither has the State got to the parochial (county) employees. The State obviously went to work first on the city employees because they were most useful, especially the police, in politics.

Politics Before Service

This law and others giving the State unusual supervision over local affairs are justified by Long leaders as simply carrying out a trend in progress for more than half a century. States generally undoubtedly have been increasing their supervision. But Huey Long's dictatorial legislation outran the trend. What is more significant, the Kingfish centralized much more for politics than for service.

Laws now in force rendering city and county employees subservient to the State threaten local self-government and, with it, democracy, it is commented. Historians have analyzed American local self-government as half based on "an administrative decentralization of the state government." The other half is legislative centralization. But not centralization of both legislation and administration.

Viewing Huey Long's "civil service" law from the standpoint of its threat to local government, Louisiana notes these consequences of the use of the act:

When the Club Swung

The chief of police of Alexandria, a leading center of the State, was dismissed because he had offended Senator Long a year previously. The police chief of Hammond, another opponent, was also ousted.

Some 70 employees of the city of New Orleans have been let out because hostile to the State Administration.

The secretary of the Mayor of New Orleans was removed and the Mayor had to submit two names to the State before offering one his adversaries found acceptable. The Mayor was Huey Long's chief local foe.

The district attorney at New Orleans, Eugene Stanley, one of the most public spirited officials in Louisiana, resigned rather than see his staff removed by the State and replaced with appointees he could not consider loyal.

Effect Is Double Edged

In its defense, the State Civil Service Commission says that it has minimized local politics. Doubtless it has. Still if the police of a city are made to look to state rather than to their local authorities, the politics has not been eliminated, but only transferred.

Discipline has improved locally, it is also urged. Where a city has let its standards run down, the awesome arm of the State can produce better performance, according to Long officials. Whether, however, the shift of final authority from all the cities to a small bureau at the capital will be wholesome is dubious, since authority is divided and the State House cannot know remote employees as well as their own superiors.

Other slashes into local government were made by Huey Long. How much of its self-government it is possible for a great city to lose under a dictatorial policy has just been evidenced in New Orleans. At the last census this city had a population of 458,000, and stood sixteenth in size in the nation. It is the largest city in the South.

The Senator stripped New Orleans of much of its local authority in an attempt to drive its administration into an alliance with him for the next election. At last he succeeded in bringing over to him most of the New Orleans "ring." The instrument that finally did the work was the "civil service commission" with its power over local jobs controlled by "ring" politicians.

In the meantime the Long Administration legislated away from New Orleans:

(1) Important items of revenue.

(2) Administration of the police department.

(3) Administration of the fire department.

(4) Collection of city taxes.

(5) Control of the sewerage and water board.

(6) Gasoline tax department.

(7) Handling of business licenses.

(8) Beverage tax department.

(9) Control of public utilities.

What is left of the city government of New Orleans is described among municipal experts as "picayunish."

Not Much Left to Administer

"The City Hall," it is sarcastically remarked, "does not have a city government to administer."

The single big department with a large number of employees left under city auspices is the department of public property. Various other and smaller departments also remain. As a result:

1. The city has been prevented from paying current debts.

2. Municipal employees have taken salary cuts this year, also payless vacations of five days a month, besides getting behind two months in paydays.

3. The city administration is split between two factions, Long and anti-Long, and trying to hobble on.

Some Easement Is Promised

After the Long machine forced the majority of the New Orleans "ringsters" into partnership, promises were made to ease the State's pressure on the city. Collection of taxes is to be returned to the municipality, more revenue is to be allowed it, and the State's control over municipal jobs in New Orleans, save probably police and firemen, is to be dropped, according to report.

Cities throughout Louisiana also were reduced in authority by Huey Long's legislation. Without State consent no local unit can:

1. Borrow money or incur debt.

2. Readjust its debts under federal guidance.

3. Spend money obtained from the Federal Government.

4. Regulate its public utilities.

Gets Grip on Taxing Power

This last measure is good policy, as many municipal experts are convinced, while others preferring home rule of utilities disagree. The State also trampled on local taxing power by taking the right to change any assessment up to the time when taxes are paid.

Huey Long also stepped in to garble his splendid financial assistance of public school education by enlarging state jurisdiction and weakening local control of the public schools. His last school law requires:

1. Borrowing for local schools must be approved by State.

2. All budgets of income and expenditures of school boards must be passed on by State.

3. The State has veto power over school board appointments of teachers and can fill any vacancies created by state veto.

Sees Menace to Schools

Disavowing the last provision, the state superintendent of public education has written school officials through the State, saying:

"The requirement that the State should approve budgets of income and outgo I thought eminently wise and proper; the provision giving a state committee the veto power over school board employees struck me as unwise, as I believed, and still believe, that the inevitable result would be the politicalizing of the public schools."

The state superintendent added that he had been out of Louisiana when the law was passed and had subsequently reached an agreement with Senator Long to repeal the objectionable section. Subsequently, the superintendent announced he would ask the Legislature to kill the feature.

Nothing Has Yet Happened

The State has vetoed no teacher appointments as yet. Nevertheless the law still stands, has been used by state authorities to compass the removal of some 20 teachers, and certain of the most influential members of the state administration favor its retention without change, while others would be willing to see it revised.

Among Huey Long's most drastic interruptions of ordinary local government was his dispossession of the elected county commissioners in the parish embracing the state capital. This parish covers nearly 500 square miles. Its governing board of 13 members has always been elected, and as Baton Rouge, the principal city of the parish, was predominantly hostile to Senator Long, so was the parish government.

New Way to Skin a Cat

In order to get control of the board and subordinate his enemies on it, Senator Long had the Legislature create 13 appointive commissioners to sit with the 13 elected. As four of the elected commissioners were Long men, they went over to the 13 appointees and reorganized the board in favor of Long. By this neat but unprecedented maneuver the Senator took control of parish jobs from his opponents.

In the largest centers Long also required sheriffs to obtain state approval of their staff of deputies.

Legislation undermining local government—all of which remains the law of Louisiana today—may be thus summarized:

Where the State Rules

1. The State has veto power over all local appointments to office, municipal and county (parish).

2. The State has unaccustomed authority over local taxes and finance.

3. The State has unparalleled control of elections, a measure so extreme that the Governor has announced he does not intend to go through with it.

4. The State has exceptional supervision of local school finance and over the appointment of school teachers.

It is such conditions as these that led one of the best scholars of government in Louisiana to remark:

"Local government in Louisiana has, I would say offhand, largely disappeared, and certainly so in New Orleans."

Why Local Government?

Now what relation has local self-government to democracy, to freedom and to liberty, it may be asked.

Why is ultracentralization in the state detrimental to a republic? The trends which Huey Long initiated endure today. Why are they harmful?

Why should a democracy have local government?

Replies to general queries like these call for answers from the most gifted thinkers on the fundamentals of government. Briefly, a few conclusions from world famous students of democracy may be inscribed to indicate the widely accepted facts:

Enhances Common Interest

"Self-government in small areas renders service in forming the qualities needed by the citizens of a free country. It creates among the citizens a sense of their common interest in common affairs, and of their individual as well as common duty to take care that those affairs are efficiently and honestly administered. Local institutions train men not only to work for others but to work effectively with others."

"The countries in which democratic government has most attracted the interest of the people and drawn talent from their ranks have been Switzerland and the United States, especially those northern and western states in which rural local government has been most developed."

Duties of a Good Citizen

"Whoever learns to be public-spirited, active and upright in the affairs of the village has learned the first lesson of the duty incumbent on the citizen of a great country, just as conversely, 'He that is unfaithful in the least is unfaithful also in much.'"

"Liberty is a good thing, because it develops the character of the individual, and conduces to the welfare of the community."

"Nothing will ruin the country if the people themselves will undertake its safety, and nothing can save it if they leave that safety in any hands but their own."

"What is the best government? That which teaches self-government."

"Democracy is a direct self-government."

Never Too Much of Progress

"A government cannot have too much of the kind of activity which does not impede, but aids and stimulates, individual exertion and development.

"The mischief begins when, instead of calling forth the activity and powers of individuals and bodies, it substitutes its own activity for theirs; when, instead of informing, advising and upon occasion denouncing, it makes them work in fetters, or bids them stand aside and does their work instead of them.

"The worth of a state, in the long run, is the worth of the individuals composing it; and a state which dwarfs its men in order that they may be more docile instruments in its hands even for beneficial purposes, will find that with small men no great thing can really be accomplished."

"The Story of Huey Long," by Carlton Beals, is reviewed today on the Editorial Page.

Leaders of Thought See Liberty Assailed

(Continued from Page 1)

personal freedom, government by the people and for the people, have been slogans that have led mankind forward. Our country has led in this movement.

In colonial days only tax-paying Protestant men voted. Later, Jews, Catholics and finally nontaxpayers — meaning workingmen — were enfranchised. Then came Negroes, Indians and women. Now we boast that we are at least a free people. But many a hard-fought battle and 150 years were necessary to achieve this result.

How does it happen that in Louisiana a legislature has given its free votes to government by force?

Why do the Germans surrender to Hitler, the Italians to Mussolini, while Austria and Greece negotiate for the return of kings?

The great need of this day is world leaders who will take up again the slogans of the rights of man, freedom of the individual, free thought, and free speech. Will they come, or will the nations drift into another dark age?

By Dr. Luther Gulick

Director of the Institute of Public Administration

Self-government is a way of community life in which those who take the consequences of public policy make that policy, are responsible for it, and evaluate its results.

Self-government is not a "right" which can be written into constitutions and laws and preserved there in cold storage.

It is a right like the right to breathe which must be continuously exercised to maintain its vitality. Therein lies the true danger of the suspension of the institutions of self-government even for an "emergency."

Through disuse, the ability to govern, the power of self-control, the temper of acceptance of the orderly procedure of majority and minority action may atrophy, and a people find themselves incapable of the self-direction of their own social institutions.

By John E. Edgerton

President Southern States Industrial Council

Nothing can be clearer to an informed and thoughtful mind than the ominous fact that it is in the realm of American political life that reform is most needed today.

Democracy is safe only when a large majority of the electorate, especially of the best qualified elements, keep continuously informed on public questions and vote every time the polls open. The people make their own government either by their positive actions or by their negligencies of opportunity and obligation.

Whatever the defects or shortcomings in our industrial system, in our business structure, or in our financial operations, America has attained infinitely higher distinctions of success in those fields than in that of political management. Until there is a real revival of active interest in government among the better qualified elements of the nation's citizenship, we cannot reasonably expect or hope for, and we shall most assuredly not have, better government, nationally or locally, than we have now.

Interest in government means two things. It means keeping informed on issues of the day, the records of those holding public office and on qualifications of office candidates. Secondly, it means the casting of informed ballots on every voting occasion and the energetic use of personal influence in persuading others to pursue the same patriotic course.

In carrying out such a necessary program of good citizenship, nobody, in my opinion, has quite so large and serious a responsibility as the heads of organized units of industrial and business enterprise. Those who associate themselves together as investors in a common opportunity should keep themselves in position not only to defend their mutual interest but to discharge their sacred obligations to their Government by helping to make and keep it as honest, efficient, and economical as possible.

To do this, I believe, the responsible heads of every industrial and business unit of employment should call meetings of their employees to impress upon them the obligations of good citizenship and sound business, with particular reference to voting every time the polls open. Such meetings, if properly held, would result in the registration and voting of from 1,000,000 to 3,000,000 native Americans who do not usually qualify and vote in the South alone.

By Hiram Bingham

Former United States Senator From Connecticut

American citizens have always been noted for self-respect, self-reliance and individual initiative. These qualities are not the characteristics of the subjects of paternalistic dictatorships or of benevolent despotisms. The shortsighted emotionalism of some of our national leaders leads them to try to transfer the normal responsibilities of healthy, though economically unfortunate, citizens to the Federal Government. The obvious immediate benefits blind them to the less conspicuous, though far more vital, dangers to our citizenry. They forget that a citizen without responsibilities ceases to be a citizen and becomes a subject.

The great majority of people in the world are subjects and not citizens. Our ancestors who came over here 300 years ago placed the greatest possible importance on that personal liberty and individual freedom which flourishes under local self-government but which is stifled and dies under a powerful central government. Their willingness to suffer hunger and the privations of the wilderness was rewarded by their becoming American citizens marked by rugged individualism and capable of building a great nation.

We have inherited the birthright of liberty and freedom. We are now engaged in selling it for a vast mess of pottage. We have forgotten what it means to be the subjects of a powerful central government. We have not exercised that eternal vigilance which is the unavoidable price of liberty.

We have placed in the hands of one human being more power than we realize. No captain of industry, no multimillionaire, no Oriental despot, no Latin-American dictator ever had one quarter as much money to spend in one year as we, with criminal folly and incredible subservience, have given to the President.

This was not the act of self-respecting citizens. It was the characteristic performance of humble subjects, trembling in utter self-abasement. It matters not whether the ruler is a monarch or a bureau chief. Such surrender spells the end of self-government, the end of representative government, the end of individual liberty, and the end of that freedom which has been the proud boast of the American citizen for 150 years.

Our citizenship can only be recovered by an aroused people willing to pay the price in suffering and self-sacrifice as our ancestors did.

Added comments by leaders of American thought on the question of dictatorship and self-government will be published tomorrow with the third article of the series, "After Huey Long—What?"

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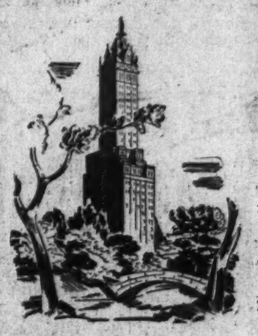
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Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Market in Orderly Retreat, Less Active Than Usual

Commodity and Money Markets

Unsettled Tone Is Displayed In Market Dealings

By Forrest Price

Stop, look, listen.

That's what many traders did today.

Stocks were just a little shaky.

That was shown in the small, uneven price changes.

And also in the lighter dealings.

Total sales amounted to about 2,500,000 shares.

Here and there were strong spots, contrasting markedly with weakness in other areas.

Business news continued favorable. There was nothing to account for the uneasiness of the market except the precarious financial condition of France. And even this situation seemed a little more favorable today.

Outstanding in the declines today were a six-point drop in Eastman Kodak, a decline of 3 points in du Pont and 5½ in Case.

Other losses of 2 to 3 points or more were those of Evans Products, Caterpillar Tractor, Panhandle preferred, Ingersoll Rand, Johns-Manville, Allied Chemical, Auburn, Western Union, Westinghouse Electrice, Byers preferred, Jersey Central and Owens Illinois Glass.

While all this was going on some new highs were recorded. Among these was Scott Paper with an advance of 5 points.

Other gainers were Checker Cab, Continental Can, Twin City Rapid Transit common and preferred, National Department Stores preferred, Paramount Pictures first preferred, Illinois Central, Macy, American Crystal Sugar, United Car Fastener and White Motor.

Most bonds backed up. There were enough gains to give this department an irregular appearance but the tone was soft for most part. U. S. Governments did not do much. In the foreign group Brazilian loans were weak, Italians likewise.

Among the major commodities both wheat and cotton were lower.

Market analysts are finding a little difficulty in figuring out just what would happen to the American financial markets should France devalue the franc. Some think that it would mean a withdrawal of foreign funds from the United States, and possibly the export of gold.

This uncertain situation, it is said, is responsible for the reaction starting yesterday in the New York Stock Market. When one stops to think of it the view is inconsistent with the recent one, that we were getting entirely too much gold from abroad for our own good.

The fact is no one knows what the results would be should the franc devaluation take place. That the Bank of France has again raised its rate of discount, the third time in less than two weeks, strikingly shows the precarious position of the franc and likewise the determination of France to save it. Whatever the outcome, the effects in this country, authorities believe, would be only temporary.

Another Decline In Chicago Wheat Prices

CHICAGO, Nov. 26 (AP)—Breaks of 1½ cents a bushel in wheat values at Liverpool, together with peace talk abroad, made North American wheat markets shaky today.

Cheaper offerings of wheat from Argentina to Europe were reported. Winnipeg messages told of only scattered business with overseas in Canadian wheat.

Wheat closed unsettled, ⅝ to 1⅜ under yesterday's finish, December 97⅞ to 98, corn ⅛ to ½ up, December 89½ to ⅝, oats ⅛ to ¼ off and provisions down 5 to 10 cents.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Heavy; preholiday selling unsettles list.

Bonds: Irregular; high-priced issues firm.

Curb: Easy; specialties and utilities in supply.

Foreign Exchanges—Mixed: gold currencies slightly higher.

Cotton: Steady; lower cables; trade buying.

Sugar: Lower; increased spot offerings.

Chicago

Wheat: Lower; Liverpool breaks sharply.

Corn: Firm; unfavorable weather predicted.

Cattle: Fully steady.

Hogs: 10 lower; top $9.60.

Foreign

London—Business on the Stock Exchange was restricted today due to the uncertainty over the French political situation. Gilt-edged securities held firm with some shares advancing, while transatlantic issues recovered after a dull start. Leading industrials eased, but oil shares were firm. The market closed irregular.

Paris—Hesitancy prevailed on the Bourse today as traders awaited developments over the international situation. Rentes, bank shares, industrial and international issues moved irregularly. The closing tone was irregular.

Berlin—Quietness prevailed on the Boerse today, prices recording only a few minor fluctuations. The closing was steady.

Chicago Board

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Wheat					
December	.98	.98⅜	.97⅜	.97⅞	—.01⅛
May	.98	.98⅛	.97	.97⅛	—.01⅛
July	.89⅞	.89⅞	.89⅛	.89⅛	—
Corn					
December	.59¼	.59¾	.59	.59⅛	+ ⅛
May	.58⅛	.59⅞	.59	.59⅛	+ ⅛
July	.60⅛	.61	.60⅛	.60⅜	+ ⅛
Oats					
December	.26⅛	.26⅛	.26¾	.28¾	— ⅛
May	.28⅜	.28⅜	.28¼	.28⅛	— ⅛
July	.29⅛	.29⅛	.28⅝	.28¾	— ⅛
Rye					
December	.49¼	.49¼	.48⅞	.49⅛	— ⅛
May	.51⅜	.51⅜	.51	.51⅝	— ⅛
July	.52⅛	.52⅛	.52⅜	.52⅛	— ⅛
Winnipeg Wheat					
	High	Low	Last	Chg	
December	.86⅛	.85⅜	.86⅛	—.01¾	
May	.90¾	.89⅝	.89⅞	—.01⅛	

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Stock	Div. in $	High	Low	Nov. 26	Nov. 25
116	110	Abraham & S pf	7	114	114	114	
74¾	51	Acme Steel	2†	71	71	71	71½
10¼	4⅛	Adams Express		4⅞	9¼	9¾	9¾
38⅝	28	Adams Millis	.2	37¼	36¾	36¾	36¾
19⅝	8	Addressograph	.30b	16	18¾	19	18½
8⅝	6½	Affiliated Prod	.60	7⅞	7	7	7⅛
173	104⅝	Air Reduction	3†	169	167	167	168¾
1⅞	⅜	Airway Elec App		1⅝	1½	1½	1½
20⅛	13¼	Alaska-Juneau	.60†	16⅜	15⅝	15⅝	16¼
30	6⅝	Alleghany pr pf (h)	..	29⅝	28½	29	28½
3	⅞	Alleghany Corp (h)	..	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
12⅛	2⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	..	12¼	10½	11	11¼
12	1¾	Alleghany pf xw (h)	..	12	11	11	11¼
12	2	Alleghany pf ww XL (h)	..	12¼	11	11	10⅝
30½	21	Alleghany Steel	1.00	28¼	28	28	28⅝
1¾	1⅛	Allis Chalmers rts		1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
173	125	Allied Chem	6	164½	162¼	163¼	164¾
129	122½	Allied Chem pf	7	127	127	127	127
9	3⅛	Allied Stores	..	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	8½
37½	12	Allis Chalmers	..	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝	33¼
22⅝	14	Alpha Port Chem	1	20½	19½	19½	21⅜
57¾	48½	Amerada	3	72	72¼	72¼	73¾
47⅝	41½	Am Ag Ch Del	..	49¾	49	49¼	
67⅝	13½	Am Bank Note	..	44½	42½	43¼	43⅞
87¼	6½	Am Crystal Sug	6	17⅜	15⅞	17⅜	18⅞
113	21	Am Crys Sug 1st pf	1	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	87
129	119	Am Brake S&F	7	40½	39¾	40½	40½
149⅝	110	Am Brake S&F pf	..	128⅜	128¼	128½	
32⅝	10	Am Can	12½	142¾	140½	140½	142¼
64⅝	25½	Am Car & Fdry	..	30⅜	28½	29⅜	29
29⅞	8	Am Car & F pf	..	60½	58¾	58¾	60¼
115	38	Am Chain	1¾	30½	29½	29⅝	29
96	66	Am Chain pf	..	114	114	114	114
8¾	2⅜	Am Chicle	2†	89½	89½	89½	89¾
38¾	22½	Am Colortype	..	7½	7½	7½	7⅝
2	¾	Am Com Alcohol	..	31⅝	30⅜	30½	31⅜
9¼	2	Am Encaustic T (h)	..	2½	2¼	2¾	2¼
42	14	Am & For Pow	..	7¼	7	7	7¼
17	3⅝	Am & For Pow pf	..	29	28	28	29
36½	28	Am & For Pw 2pf	..	13½	12	12	12½
15⅝	8¼	Am Hide & L 1pf	1	36	35	35	35
5	3	Am Hawaiian	..	13⅞	13½	13½	
38⅛	29⅛	Am Hide & L n	2.40	3¾	3¼	3¼	3¼
4⅞	1⅞	Ab Home Pr	..	37⅜	37	37¼	37⅝
37¾	14¼	Am Ice	5	2⅝	2¾	2⅞	2⅞
11⅝	4½	Am Ice pf	..	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17
27¾	9	Am International	..	10⅜	10	10¼	10⅝
74	32	Am Locomotive	..	25¾	24	24	25¼
11⅞	4¼	Am Loco pf	..	69	67½	68	68½
13⅛	13½	Am Mach & Met	..	11½	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛
33¼	18½	Am Metal	80†	30	29¼	29¼	29¾
30⅛	24	Am Mach & Fy	1½	31	30¼	31	31
9⅜	1⅛	Am News	..	36⅛	36	36	36
41½	8¾	Am Power & Lt	1⅛b	8½	8	8	8¼
49½	10⅝	Am P&L 6% pf	.50†	38⅝	35¾	35¾	35¾
32½	10½	Am P&L 6% pf	2	42	42	42	42¾
32⅜	15¾	Am Radiator	.30b	21½	20¾	20¾	21½
95¾	66	Am Rolling Mill	5	30⅜	29¾	29¾	30⅛
19¾	4½	Am Safety Razor	..	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
26¼	20	Am Seating	2	24½	24¼	24¼	24¼
63¾	31⅝	Am Shipbuilding	..	61¼	59½	59½	61
117¼	104	Am Smelt & Ref	3†	104⅞	104¼	104¼	104¾
104¼	92½	Am Smelt & Ref 6% pf	5	104⅞	104¼	104¼	104¾
109	94¾	Am Tobacco	.60†	101½	100¾	100¾	101¾
25¼	4	Am Tobacco B	..	104¾	104	104	104½
141	129½	Am Steel Fdries	6	24⅛	22½	22¾	24½
70½	50⅝	Am Tobacco pf	2	140	140	140	140
140½	126½	Am Sug Refined	7	55	53½	53½	54
159¾	98⅞	Am Sug Ref pf	9	136¼	136¼	136¼	136⅞
6¾	2½	Am Tel & Tel	..	159¾	158½	158¾	158⅞
27¼	7	Am Type Fdrs (h)	..	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
27⅞	18½	Am Typ F pf (h)	1	5½	5½	5½	5
21⅞	7⅛	Am Sub Tob	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	26¼
94¼	48	Am Wat W & E	6	26⅞	26½	26¾	26¾
10⅜	4⅞	Am Watlpf	..	20½	19⅝	19⅝	20¼
68¾	35½	Am Woolen	..	92	92	92	
13¾	3	Am Woollen pf	..	10	9⅜	9⅝	10
6½	2¼	Am Writ Pap (h)	..	65¼	63½	64	65
3⅜	⅞	Am Wr P pf (h)	..	1⅛	1	1	
25¾	3	Am Zinc Lead&S	..	4¾	4¾	4¾	5⅛
17⅝	10⅞	Anaconda Cop	.60	4⅞	4¾	4¾	5
109	96½	Anchor Cap	6½	24⅞	24⅛	24¾	24⅞
10½	3⅛	Anchor Cap pf	..	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	14½
52	16	Andes Copper	1†	102	102	102	
6⅛	3¼	A P W Paper	..	10	10	10	10½
70⅜	55½	Archer Daniels	1†	2¾	2¾	2¾	
8½	4	Armour Ill	..	44¼	44	44	45¼
97	33¼	Armour Ill pf	6	5¾	5	5	5¼
44½	16½	Armstrong Constable	..	66⅛	.66	.66	66½
18¾	7⅛	Armstrong Cork	1†	17⅜	15⅞	17⅜	18⅞
109	80⅞	Asso Dry Goods	12½	41⅜	40¾	41	41
57⅛	35¾	Asso Dry G pf	2b	17	16¾	16¾	17
64⅝	25½	Atchison T&SF	..	30⅜	28½	29⅝	29
37¼	19½	Atchison pf	5	54⅞	51⅝	52⅞	53⅝
7½	3	Atl Coast Line	..	86¾	86⅜	86½	86½
11½	6	Atl Gulf & W I	..	30½	28⅝	29	29¼
28	20½	Atl Gulf&WI pf	1	7	7	7	6¾
48½	33¾	Atl Refining	6	12	11½	11½	11½
115	206¾	Alas Powdr	6	24½	23¼	23⅝	24
15⅞	4	Atlas Powder pf	..	45¾	45¼	45¾	45¼
45½	15	Atlas Tack	..	113	112¼	113	
14	5½	Auburn Auto	..	15¼	15	15	15¼
63	35½	Austin Nichols	2	41	38¼	38¾	40½
4¼	2¾	Austin Nichol A	..	9½	9	9½	9¼
		Aviation Corp Del		43	43	43	43¼
6⅝	1½	Baldwin Loco (h)	..	5	4½	4¾	5
36⅝	7½	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	..	31¾	30	30½	30¾
18	7½	Balt & Ohio	1†	16⅞	16	16⅜	16⅜
23½	9⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	..	22⅜	21¾	22	22⅜
49½	36⅛	Bangor & Aroos	2½	45¼	45¼	45¼	44¾
15½	3¼	Barker Bros	..	14½	14	14	13
88	32	Barker Bros pf	..	82	82	82	
5⅝	37½	Bayuk Cig	1†	52	52	52	52½
13¼	5⅞	Barnsdall A	.60†	12⅞	12½	12¾	12¾
20⅛	14	Beatrice Cream	.50b	18⅜	18¼	18⅝	18⅝
14¾	11	Beech-Nut Pack	1†	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
24½	11⅞	Belding Hem	.25b	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	14
21⅞	15⅛	Bendix Aviation	1½	21½	20¼	20½	21⅛
57½	34	Beneficial Ind Ln	2	21⅜	20⅝	20⅝	21⅛
51½	21⅜	Best & Co	..	56½	56½	56½	56½
121½	55¾	Bethlehem Steel	3½g	50¾	48½	49¾	49¼
27½	14¾	Beth Steel pf	..	119¾	119	119	117½
17	9⅝	Bigelow Sanford	1.60†	25½	25⅛	25⅛	25½
16⅜	6¼	Blaw Knox	..	16	15¼	15⅝	15⅝
59⅞	39⅝	Boeing Airplane	3	33¼	31¾	31½	32¼
100	90	Bohn Alum & Br	4†	113	113	113	113
47¾	38¾	Bon Ami A	2†	51½	49¾	49¾	51½
27⅝	21	Bon Ami B	..	41	41	41	41¼
65½	28¼	Borden	1.60†	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
8	3½	Borg Warner	2	26⅜	26	26⅜	26⅜
2½	⅞	Boston & Maine	..	6½	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
55⅝	24½	Botany A pf (h)	..	6½	6½	6½	7
17⅛	8½	Briggs Mfg	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
55	23⅛	Bridgeport Brass	.40	15⅞	15½	15⅝	15⅞
41¾	30⅜	Briggs & Strat	3†	51	51	51	51
46¾	36½	Bristol Myers	3	98¼	97¼	97¼	98½
100	90	Brooklyn Man T	6	42	41¼	41¾	42¼
71½	43	Brooklyn Queens	..	3	3	3	3
63¾	53	Brooklyn Un Gas	3	55½	55½	55½	56
103¾	33⅛	Brown Shoe	..	62¼	62	62½	
18⅜	4¼	Brunswick Balke	..	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	7⅞
16⅛	6¼	Bucyrus Erie	..	10¼	10	10¼	10
94	62⅜	Bucyrus E cv, pf	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
3	⅛	Bucyrus E pf	..	14¼	14¼	14½	15⅛
9¾	3¼	Budd Mfg rts	..	94¾	94¾	94¾	94
85½	23	Budd Mfg	2†	27⅛	25¼	25½	25⅝
13⅜	2½	Budd Mfg pf	..	9⅜	8¼	8⅝	9¼
24½	8¼	Budd Wheel	..	84½	81⅝	81⅝	85
13¾	3⅜	Bullard	..	13⅜	12½	12½	13
3¾	1¼	Bulova Watch	..	21⅜	21½	21½	22½
1¼	⅛	Burns Bros A (h)	..	12½	12½	12½	13⅜
9⅞	3	Burns Bros B (h)	..	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½
28	13¼	Burns Bros pf (h)	.60†	1	⅞	1	1
3½	1	Burroughs Add	..	8	7¾	8	8
10½	5¼	Bush Term (h)	..	26⅜	25⅝	26⅛	26½
2½	10	Bush Term deb (h)	..	2	1⅝	1⅝	2
3½	1½	Bush T Bldgs pf (h)	.40	6½	6⅛	6½	
3⅝	⅛	Butte Cop & Zinc	..	16	15½	16	15
20⅝	11⅜	Buttetrick (h)	..	3⅜	3	3	3¼
64	32	Byers	1†	1½	1¼	1½	1⅝
		Byers pf		61	61	61	63
42½	30½	Calif Packing	1½	36⅛	35¼	35¼	35¾
1⅛	¼	Callahan Z & L	..	1	⅞	⅞	1
6⅝	2½	Calumet & Hecla	1	5¾	5½	5½	5⅝
33⅜	7½	Campbell Wy&C	..	16⅝	15⅞	15⅞	16⅛
13⅜	8⅜	Canada Dry	..	12⅜	12¼	12¼	12⅜
40¼	30	Canadian Pacific	2	11¾	11¼	11½	11⅝
14	4⅜	Cannon Mills	..	39¾	39½	39½	40
48	32½	Capital Admin	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	14
95	85	Capital Admin pf	6	45½	45½	45½	..
111¼	45¾	Caro C&O st	..	91	91	91	..
60	36½	Case Thresh	1†	103½	98	99¾	103½
35⅞	19½	Caterpillar Trac	..	58¾	56	56¾	58
29	22¼	Celanese Corp	1½	28½	27½	27¾	28¼
62½	34	Central Aguirre	..	27⅜	26¾	26¾	27¼
21⅝	17½	Central RR of NJ	..	55	54	55	56
12⅜	6¼	Celotex C N	..	17½	16½	16⅜	17¾
63¾	38⅝	Century Ribbon	4	8½	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜
8½	3⅝	Cerro de Pasco	..	58¾	57	57¼	58⅝
18⅛	4⅜	Certain-Teed	..	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	7⅞
59¼	32	Checker Cab Mfg	3	16⅜	16¾	16¾	15
53	37⅛	Chesapeake Corp	2.80	56¾	56¾	57	57¾
2⅝	⅞	Chic & Ohio	..	52⅛	50¾	51	51¾
2¼	⅝	Chi & G W Ill pf (h)	..	2	2	2	2
4⅞	1⅜	Chi & Gt West (h)	..	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
35	15⅜	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	1†	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼
3	⅛	Chi Mail Order	..	31¾	31¼	31¼	31½
4¾	¾	Chi Mil & St P (h)	..	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1¾
5⅝	1⅜	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	..	3¼	2⅞	3	3⅛
10⅝	3⅜	Chi & N'western (h)	..	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜
14	4⅜	Chi & N'west pf (h)	..	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
53⅜	20	Chi Pneu Tool	..	13¼	12⅝	13	13⅛
2⅝	¾	Chi Pneu T pf	..	48¾	47½	48	50
4	1¼	Chi RK I & P (h)	N	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
4⅛	1⅝	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	..	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3¼
30	25	Chicksaha Cot O	2	27¼	27¼	28	28¼
7½	2½	Childs Company	..	6¼	6	6	6¼
90	31	Coca Cola nw	3	74½	74	74	74
45	27⅝	Chrysler	1†	87⅛	84½	84½	86⅜
100	69¾	Clev Gr Br Co	2	41½	40¼	40¼	41½
6½	3¼	City Ice & Fuel	.80	15⅛	15	15	15½
26¾	12¼	City Ice & F pf	..	75	75	75	74¾
34	20	City Stores	1	5⅜	5	5	5⅛
298½	161⅞	Clark Equipment	8	36⅜	36	36	36
19¼	13¾	Cluett Peabody	.50†	20⅞	20¼	20¼	20⅝
108	69¾	Coca Cola	.50b	31½	30	30	30⅞
5½	2	Colgate-Palm-P	7	29⅝	29¼	29¼	29¾
46¾	9	Collins & Aikman	..	18	17⅜	17⅜	18
8	3	Collins & A pf	..	44⅞	43	43½	45
28½	5	Colo Fuel & Ir (h)	..	107¾	107	107	108
22	10¾	Colo F&I pf (h)	..	4	3½	4	4
17¾	7	Colo & Southern	..	20½	19½	20⅛	20
15¾	3⅜	Colo & So 1pf	.20b	18	18	18	19
90	35½	Columbia Gas	6	16½	16	16	17
81	34½	Columbia G pf A	1†	14¾	13¾	14	14⅞
101¼	67	Columbia Pic vtc	1†	87½	87	87	87½
58	30½	Columbian vtc n	2½	70	68⅝	68⅝	70
72	56¼	Comm Credit	3†	98	94	94	95¼
115½	111	Comm Invest	6	49	48¼	48¾	48¾
105	97⅞	Comm I Tr cv pf	4¼	64½	63	63¾	64½
23⅞	16½	Comm I Tr 6½%	.60†	113	113	113	
3	3	Commercial Solvents	1†	101½	101¼	101¼	101½
71	29½	Comwlth & So	3	20⅞	20⅛	20¼	21
45¾	27	Comwlth & S 6pf	1.60†	3	2¾	2¾	3
49	14⅝	Congoleum Nairn	..	67¾	67	67	66¼
58½	24	Conn Ry & Lt	..	44¾	44	44½	44½
7½	3¼	Conn Ry & Lt pf	..	22⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅝
22⅛	14¼	Consol Film Ind	1½g	3⅝	3¼	3¼	3⅜
2⅜	⅝	Consol Film I pf	..	5¾	5¼	5½	5⅜
34⅜	15⅞	Consol Cigar	1	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	18⅝
105⅞	72⅛	Consol Gas	5	11	10⅛	10¼	9¾
4¾	1½	Consol Gas pf	..	32½	31⅝	32	33
10½	6½	Consol Laundries	.25b	104½	104½	104½	
112½	108½	Consol Oil	8	4⅞	4¼	4½	4½
1⅞	⅝	Consol Oil pf	..	10⅛	9¾	9⅝	10
19¼	8⅝	Consol Textile	..	109½	109½	109½	
1¼	⅛	Container A	..	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
6½	2⅞	Container B	..	17¾	17¾	17¾	18
10⅜	4¼	Cont Baking A	7	7½	7¼	7¼	7⅝
1⅜	⅝	Cont Baking B	..	64	64	64	66
99¼	62¾	Cont Can	3	10	9¼	9½	9½
18	7	Cont Diamond	1.05b	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
44½	28½	Cont Ins	1.20†	93¼	91½	92½	94
		Cont Motors		16⅝	16½	16⅝	16⅝
		Cont Oil	.62½b	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42⅝
38⅝	18⅛	Corn Exchange		78⅜	80	80	80
61½	41⅜	Corn Products	3	61¼	60	60¼	60¾
87	61	Coty	2†	71	70½	70½	71½
39½	35½	Cream of Wheat		37½	37½	37½	37½
17⅝	11¾	Crosley Radio	.25b	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
48⅞	23½	Crown Cork & S		37½	37½	37½	37½
44½	34½	Crown Zeller vtc		44¼	44¼	44¼	45¼
96	47½	Crucible Steel	1.80g	8⅝	8½	8½	8½
30¾	29¼	Crucible Steel pf		99	98	98	98
10	5	Cuba Co		8⅝	8½	8½	8½
39½	35½	Cuba Ry pf	2½	80½	80	80	80
47½	40½	Cuban Am Sug		47½	47½	47½	47½
24¾	15	Cuban Am S pf		24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
105¼	89½	Cudahy Packing		105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼
10½	6¼	Curtis Publishg		2	2	2	
		Curtis Pub pf		104	103¾	103¾	103¾
		Curtiss-Wright		3½	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜
		Curtis-Wright A		9⅜	8¼	9¼	9
58¾	22¾	Deere & Co	1.10g	28	26	26	26
28	20	Deere & Co pf	.80†	21¼	20	20½	20½
43½	23½	Del & Hudson		19¼	18	18⅜	18⅜
4¾	1½	Del Lack & W		11	11	11	11
120	65	Denver R G pf (h)	4	17	16	16¼	16⅜
12½	5½	Detroit Edison		120½	120½	120½	120
120½	114½	Det & Mack pf	7	9	9	9	
41	28½	Diamond Match	1½†	119	119	119	
12⅝	8⅝	Dome Mines	2†	39	39	39	40½
35	17½	Dominion Stores	.75b	42⅜	41½	41½	41½
17	6⅜	Douglas A		8¾	8¼	8¼	8⅝
146½	84⅜	Dresser A	3.60†	33½	32⅜	32⅝	32⅞
132	126⅛	du Pont de Nem	6	30½	30	30	31
115	104	du Pont deb		17	17	17	17
		Duquesne Lt pf		139¾	136⅜	136½	140
				130¾	130¼	130¼	130½
				113¾	113¼	113½	113⅝
8	3½	Eastern Roll Mill		18¾	17⅞	18½	17½
172½	110½	Eastman Kodak	5†	28	27¼	28	26
164	141	Eastman Kod pf	6†	54	53½	54	53½
30⅝	16⅜	Eaton Mfg	1†	31½	30½	30½	31½
8⅜	3¼	Eitingon Schild		28¼	27⅞	27⅞	28⅛
19⅜	7	Elec Auto-Lite	.30b	115	115	115	115
107	7	Elec Auto-Lt pf		105¼	103	103	105¾
11⅞	7⅞	Elec Boat		6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
8⅜	3⅜	Elec & Mus Ind	.24b	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
7⅞	1½	Elec Pow & Lt		18	17¾	17¾	17½
28	2½	El Pw&L 6% pf		11	10½	10⅝	10⅝
32	3

Administration Is Asked to Cease 'Monkeying With Money'

Surge of Buying Puts Cloth Mart In Firm Position

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 26—Another surge of buying activity swept primary cotton goods markets during the past week, placing the cotton mills in the most strongly sold position they have enjoyed so far this year.

Print cloth yarn goods sold this week in volume estimated to exceed the week's production by about 25 per cent, and fine combed yarn fabrics moved in even larger volume with regard to the current rate of output. Fancies and novelties were especially strong and active during the week.

Fancies and novelties moved up sharply in price. Even on the plainer standard constructions there were gains of an eighth to a quarter cent or more without noticeably dampening the buying ardor.

Fine Fabrics Higher

Fine lawns and organdies which have been in excessive supply for many weeks have suddenly tightened up and prices even on the most common varieties, such as nine-yard 76x72s and 8-50-yard 88x80s, have firmed up an eighth to a quarter of a cent from the recent lows.

Combed broadcloths which have been struggling to climb above the 12-cent level for 128x68s and 136x60s were sold this week in several quarters for 12¼ cents.

Fine combed poplins have been moved in certain quarters and there has been inquiry for carded poplins, but few mills are now making them because of the unprofitable prices that had previously been ruling on them. Combed pongees have been moving on a basis of 10 cents for 72x100s.

Curtain goods have continued to move in large quantities and at moderately profitable prices. Marquisette looms have been at a premium for many weeks as the clipped spot popularity continues. The dress goods trade has been showing a pronounced liking for lacy weaves of the marquisette and leno type.

Other lines of sheer dress goods, which showed up prominently among the early fall best sellers have been marking time recently awaiting re-orders from the widespread sampling by converters. The particular center of fancy goods attention just now is the slubbed yarn fabric which is regarded as the last word in sports weave.

Coarse Goods Firm

In the coarse goods section of the market there has been much active trading in wide print cloths with some improvement in prices. Premiums have been paid for quick deliveries. The 38½ inch 5.35 yard 64x60s were selling at 6⅝ cents for quick goods when these could be had, but on 1936 deliveries, the price was 6½ cents firm. Four yard 80 squares were selling at 8¾ cents for early or late deliveries, with a very few willing to accept forward deliveries at 8⅝ cents.

Carded broadcloths have been moved in moderate volume and the price has firmed up to 9 cents for 100x60s and 7 cents for 80x60s, with a very little goods for long forward delivery available a fraction less.

Clothing twills have been moved for December-January deliveries at very firm prices, particularly for the higher counts. There has also been some buying of heavy drills and of part waste osnaburgs.

Carded filling sateens were the center of some attention with prices at top levels and yardage sold rather tightly through January, both on 4.37 yards goods and also on 4.70s.

Chambrays, coverts, khakis and other colored yard goods were moved up fractionally in price during the week.

Steel Institute Is Not to Participate In Berry Conference

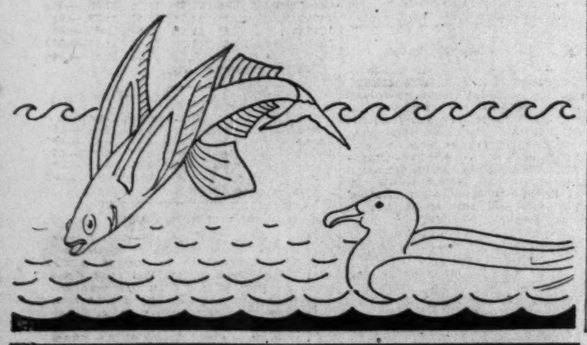
NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (AP)—The American Iron & Steel Institute will not participate in the conferences called by Major George L. Berry, co-ordinator for industrial co-operation, on Dec. 9 in Washington, it was announced today by Walter S. Tower, executive secretary of the Institute.

In a statement explaining the Institute's unwillingness to take part in the parley, Tower said that among the leaders of the steel industry "There is a general feeling that sound recovery is at work under the influence of natural economic forces."

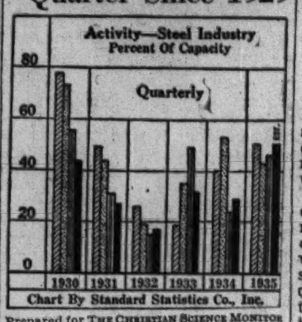
Because of this belief, he added, "those leaders are of the opinion that such recovery in the steel industry probably would be hampered rather than helped by any further legislation designed to regiment business enterprise."

Going South This Winter?

If so, be sure to see the Hotel, Resort and Travel Advertisements in the December 6 issue of The Christian Science Monitor.



Best Steel Industry Quarter Since 1929



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE accompanying chart traces the course of steel production by quarters for the last six years. The current period will be the best fourth quarter since the beginning of the depression.

Consolidated Gas To Test Holding Act in the Courts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 26—The Consolidated Gas Company, parent concern of the big utilities supplying New York City with electricity and gas, and four of its subsidiary corporations have gone to the federal court here to test the constitutionality of the Federal Holding Company Act.

The action, in which the Consolidated and its subsidiaries are represented by Whitney, Ransom, Coulson and Goetz, law firm of which Charles S. Whitman, one-time Republican Governor of the State, is senior member, charges that the Federal Government delegates legislative powers to the President in contravention of Article 1, Sections 1 and 8 of the Constitution, and also is in violation of the fifth and eighth amendments; that, in effect, it provides for the taking of property without due process of law and without compensation and establishes cruel and unusual penalties.

The complaint also charges that the act interferes with intrastate business and authority and is an arbitrary and unlawful attempt to misuse the powers of Congress.

The Consolidated and its subsidiaries is the first public utility group with purely intrastate operations and holdings to contest the validity of the act in the courts. They demand temporary and permanent restraining orders against enforcement of the act, which requires the Consolidated group to register with the Securities and Exchange Commission on Dec. 1. The plaintiffs also ask that the court rule that the act violates the Constitution.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP)—The North American Company, one of the largest public utility holding concerns, asked the District of Columbia Supreme Court today to prevent the Government from enforcing the holding company act.

The plea conceded that the North American was a holding company under the terms of the act and therefore required to register.

But, it adds, such registration "is the means provided by the act" under which North American and its subsidiaries would be brought under the jurisdiction of the Securities Commission. The commission then, it was claimed, "would be enabled . . . to dismember and destroy the business" of North American and "regulate, control and reorganize such business pending plaintiff's ultimate dismemberment and destruction."

North American was the fourth major company to attack the act's constitutionality, and to refuse to register with the securities commission.

U. S. Dollar Worth $1.16, Says Prof. Irving Fisher

CHICAGO, Nov. 26 (AP)—Prof. Irving Fisher, of Yale University, states that the dollar is not a dollar but is actually worth $1.16.

Had it not been for the money illusion that the dollar is always the same dollar, "we would never have to have any terrible depression," Professor Fisher said in an interview.

Recognized as one of the world's foremost authorities in the study of money, Professor Fisher is a proponent of the "commodity dollar" with which he said the cost of living could be anchored to avoid wide and sudden price variations disastrous to businessmen, consumers, and property owners. He said:

"We measure everything in dollars but never think of measuring the dollar itself."

Question of Devaluing Mark Is Still Agitating Germany

By J. E. Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Discussions in financial and economic circles here always end with the same issue, will the mark be devaluated, and if so, when?

Official statements from the highest authorities since the establishment of the Third Reich have all emphasized that there will be no devaluation of the currency. But these statements are interpreted in many quarters as meaning that this is not the time for devaluation, while an influential section of National Socialist economists have long advocated devaluation in the interest of increased exports, and foreign financial experts continue to ask how long the present abnormal situation can continue.

Must Continue Subsidies

Germany's currency occupies a peculiar place in international currency relations. Since the old parity is formally maintained, it cannot be classed among the depreciated currencies; nor can this country be included in the gold *bloc*, since this stability is only artificially secured, and the free export of gold or the free purchase of foreign exchange is forbidden.

The principal factor forcing a country like this to decide regarding devaluation is, under normal conditions, the relationship between its own internal price level and that of the world outside. Were that the only important factor for Germany during the past few years then it certainly would have devaluated. For wholesale price statistics show that it has one of the highest price levels (measured in gold); and in order to maintain its present value of exports Germany has to make subsidies amounting to about 25 per cent of their value.

But Germany is in an abnormal situation, and so is the economic world generally, so that it cannot settle this problem so easily. Those in control of German currency policy maintain that since this country has to pay large foreign debts (reckoned in foreign valuta) and purchase raw materials from abroad, devaluation would mean increased costs and so reduce part of the anticipated gains.

Reducing Standstill Debts

Hence the argument that the better course is to continue the existing foreign exchange restrictions and by means of the export subsidies, on the one hand, and by compensation and other special trade agreements on the other, seek to maintain an approximate foreign trade balance. The repurchase of German obligations abroad at low prices, as was done in 1933-34, probably cannot be continued since such a policy requires a certain foreign valuta fund always ready to make the necessary purchases on foreign stock exchanges. This possibility grows more difficult from month to month, and has in fact been replaced by the export subsidies.

Reports show that the present Standstill Agreements are enabling Germany to reduce its standstill debts, appreciably and rapidly. Thus, for example, on July 31, 1935, the outstanding total under the agreement had declined to RM 1,707,000,000, as compared with RM 1,960,000,000 on Feb. 28, 1935, and RM 6,300,000,000 at the beginning of the first agreement in July, 1931. Great Britain is the largest Standstill creditor of Germany (RM 604,000,000 total credits on July 31, last), the United States following with RM 440,000,000.

Germany also maintains that there is no point in devaluating its currency until the other principal currencies like the pound sterling and the dollar have been stabilized, otherwise they will lose the advantages and be burdened with the extra disadvantages of having to pay more for imports of essential raw materials and to meet the charges on foreign debts.

Will German Mark Be Devaluated?

The minimum devaluation which could benefit German exports appreciably would have to be at least 25 per cent, and such action would have to come suddenly, since the country has not the necessary gold reserves to maintain a manipulation fund for any length of time.

Germany Must Wait

This country's currency policy today hangs on world economic conditions. If some kind of half-way level between the gold *bloc* and the pound sterling and the dollar currencies could be agreed upon, and if world prices would rise sufficiently, then perhaps Germany might restore its prices much nearer to the level in the world outside, *without* devaluation. But the prospects for such hopes do not appear strong at the moment, and so Germany will wait yet awhile to see if it cannot weather the storm in some other way.

The arguments that devaluation would be nothing but a headlong inflation as in 1923 and that it would have a bad sociopolitical effect will undoubtedly be brought forward by certain people. But the world has changed considerably during the past 12 years, and with it people's ideas regarding currency stability.

Germany's whole internal and external financial-economic policy is today so much controlled by the state that it would be almost impossible to have a repetition of the uneconomical foreign borrowing which played such a part in the earlier inflation. And as for the effect of devaluation among the masses, drastic changes in currency policy could certainly be far more easily instituted under the Third Reich than under any previous post-war regime.

News Notes—France

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Foreign Trade—French imports and exports both showed declines in the first nine months of the current year as compared with the like 1934 period. Imports during the 1935 period were valued at 15,552,241,000 francs, a decline of 2,079,478,000 francs, or 12 per cent. Exports in the first nine months of 1935 were valued at 11,414,105,000 francs, a decrease of about 13 per cent under the 1934 figure. Of a total of foreign trade of 26,966,000 francs, the colonies account for 7,460,000,000 francs, or about 28 per cent. (Value of the franc, 6.6 cents.)

Steel Industry—Despite apprehension and uncertainty which exist in France's iron and steel industry, many French steel works are enjoying a fairly good business, especially in government orders. The customary commercial trade, however, has shown a decline in recent months. For the most part business is good or bad in accordance with the nature of the products produced. The pig iron producers are optimistic. Improvement has been noted both in the export market and in the domestic demand.

Wine Business—Overproduction accompained by sharp declines has placed the French wine industry in a difficult position. It is estimated that the value of France's wine production represents about 10 per cent of the value of the total agricultural production of the country. The price of wine has shrunken to a point where it is said to be below the cost of production. Several schemes have been worked out for increasing the consumption of wine and grape derivatives. Among these are the production of grape concentrates and the establishment of a chain of stores for the sale of grape juice to the public.

Silk Exports—France's silk export trade has shown a striking decline in recent years. Several years ago French silk shipments abroad reached a value of about 4,000,000,000 francs. This year, according to estimates, they will total only about 500,000,000 francs. Markets which were formerly important outlets for this product are now practically closed. Because of the depressed state of the silk industry, efforts are being made to have the industry placed under government regulation.

International Fair—Great interest is evident throughout France in the International Fair to be held in Paris in 1937 which will be participated in by Great Britain, Italy, Soviet Russia and many other nations. In response to the decision of the French to maintain the exhibition regardless of adverse world conditions, every nation appears keen to make a display of a kind and scale rarely seen before.

Purchases from United States—Imports into France from the United States during the current year have been appreciably under those of 1934. Receipts of American merchandise in the first eight months of 1935 were valued at 1,116,365,000 francs against 1,569,004,000 francs in the like 1934 period, a drop of 458,239,000 francs. This was the largest decrease registered for any supplying country.

Colonial Enterprises—Creation of a credit fund designed to permit French colonial industries and commerce to obtain medium and long-term loans for the erection of new enterprises and for the maintenance and development of existing enterprises was announced in a recent decree. A report preceding the decree explained that the present credit facilities in the colonies were insufficient and that the creation of the new organization, to be known as the Credit Colonial, was necessary to remedy this condition.

Electrical Industry—The French electrical industry has been hard hit by the economic depression and few signs of improvement are apparent. The market for heavy electrical equipment is stabilized at about its lowest level. Activity, as a whole, for the manufacture of big electrical machines is reduced 70 per cent compared with conditions in 1930. Activity in medium and small apparatus has also been curtailed. The general consumption of electricity, however, is on the increase. There are also prospects of large orders being passed in execution of the Government program for public works.

Industrial Machinery—The general decline in France's industrial activity in the last few years has notably curtailed the demand for industrial machinery in that country. In spite of enjoying almost complete control of the domestic market, French manufacturers report very unsatisfactory business in the current year. Export sales of French machinery have also been severely affected.

Glove Production—The character of American demand for French gloves has undergone a material change in the last few years. Formerly the best gloves imported into the American market came from Grenoble and buyers were primarily interested in quality. In recent years price has become the chief consideration and the quality trade has declined. At the present time the French glove industry is operating on a basis of from 25 to 33 per cent of normal capacity.

Mills and Douglas Ask Piling Up Of Public Debt Stop

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 26—New-deal spending, with the consequent piling up of the national debt, was the common ground upon which Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury under President Hoover; Lewis W. Douglas, formerly Director of the Budget under President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Assemblyman Laurens M. Hamilton (R) of Rockland County, stood shoulder to shoulder here last night in strong criticism of the way the New Deal is "monkeying with money." The occasion was a dinner by the New York Economic Conference at the Biltmore Hotel, at which William C. Bree, chairman of the board of directors of the council, presided.

Mr. Mills came out strongly for increased production as the only way to solve the unemployment problem, holding that by producing more goods, more workers would find jobs. He warned that there would be "serious consequences" unless the Administration abandoned its attitude toward business and gave "assurance that the monkey business with money is over."

Sees Excessive Taxation

"With our present greatly reduced annual production, it is impossible to meet with current revenue the greatly expanded cost of government," he said. "Annual income fell from $81,000,000,000 in 1929 to $48,000,000,000 in 1934, while the expenditures of the Federal Government alone almost doubled. . . . As long as federal expenditures continue on the existing scale, surely there is no hope of covering them by increased taxation."

This means borrowing, Mr. Mills declared, and that means that "the savings of the people that would otherwise be spent productively are thrown off into the unproductive channels of government expenditures."

"I may add that we have passed this stage," he continued, "and for some time our Government has financed itself by manufacturing credit through loans from banks. The obligations thus created constitute a growing charge against future production. This gives rise to a new set of difficulties. . . .

Mr. Mills urged a balanced budget and declared that with a genuine business recovery, increased production and an increased tax base, it was by no means improbable that an increase in revenue might be sufficiently great to cover the deficit.

Warns on Stock Boom

Mr. Douglas warned against another stock market boom, declaring that the country was face to face with the problem of choosing between "a small boom and a small collapse or a big boom and a greater bust." He saw the New Deal as a new foe with an old face that was formerly known as the "new era." It was merely dressed up in new clothing, he declared.

Mr. Douglas also demanded a balanced budget, "regardless of the cost." Unless this was done, he declared, there would be "more unemployment, more suffering, more destitution and, whether we wish it or not, far-reaching social and economic consequences."

Mr. Hamilton compared state spending with federal expenditures and declared that economy in government in New York could not be had unless it was also had in the federal field. He held that the most extensive unit of government supported by the people of this State was the National Government, since New York pays the largest single share.

"One of the most pernicious effects of the New Deal is the extent to which communities have become debtors to the Federal Government," he said. "The international war debts are insignificant compared with constantly increasing intranational debts. I prophesy that the time will come when the popular political issue of the day will be repudiation of those debts. I leave it to your imagination as to just how serious the result of such repudiation will be in affecting the national credit and the economic welfare of this State."

'New Deal' Critic

By a Staff Artist

Ogden L. Mills
Secretary of the Treasury Under Former President Hoover

Borrowers' Payments To HOLC Improve

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP)—Foreclosure actions against HOLC borrowers—half of which were termed "welshers" who could pay up but wouldn't—amounted today to 2963.

This was an increase of 858 in a month. But there was another side of the picture in an announcement of steady improvement in the proportion of prompt payments to the Home Owners Loan Corporation. On Oct. 31, it said 66.6 per cent of payments due had been made or were not more than 20 days overdue. Officials reported that 1591 of all foreclosure cases instituted were against those who "deliberately refused" to meet payments although they were able to do so.

Indications the Federal Government has entered the 'landlord' business in a comparatively big way were given in the statement that 648 cases have been closed, leaving the HOLC with some 500 pieces of property. Of the total number, 98 comprised delinquents who paid up when they realized the HOLC meant business. Five other pieces of property were bid in by outsiders at foreclosure sales.

Security Trading in October Exceeds 1934 by 161 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26—During the month of October the dollar volume of sales of stocks and bonds on exchanges in the United States topped the like month in 1934 by 161.2 per cent while the increase over the preceding month of September was 31.9 per cent, according to the Securities and Exchange Commission. The total for the month was equal to $2,214,379,595.

The volume was the largest since the SEC inaugurated such tabulation in October of last year.

Big Increase in Volume

The increase in trading volume and prices carried the value of stocks traded in on the New York Stock Exchange in October to $1,659,699,764, as compared with $1,241,475,228 in September, and the market value of bonds traded in to $229,642,343, as compared with $217,726,105 in September, or a value for stocks and bonds combined of $1,889,332,107, as against $1,459,201,333.

The number of shares turned over on the New York Stock Exchange in October was 62,555,410, against 46,531,100 in September.

On the New York Curb, stock sales in October were valued at $144,658,344, including 79,786 rights at $40,964. In September the sales were valued at $95,615,779 including 101,472 rights at $28,439. Shares turned over were 9,909,804 in October and 6,769,133 the preceding month.

The market value of bonds sold in the two months was respectively $71,956,267 and $53,268,325, and the total value of bonds and stocks, based on market value, $216,614,611 and $148,884,104.

All Exchanges Busier

Practically all exchanges in the country shared in the increase in trading volume, the advance in several instances between October and September being 100 per cent or more.

On the Chicago Stock Exchange, the value of stocks sold in October was $29,128,263, as against $16,004,021, in September; on the Pittsburgh Exchange, $4,105,217, as against $2,747,217; San Francisco Stock Exchange, $16,125,302, as against $8,308,743. As on the larger exchanges the sharp increases were in the stock sales rather than in those of bonds.

Stock sales for all the exchanges, including a small amount of rights and warrants, had a value of $1,912,161,309, an increase of 35.9 per cent over September, and bond sales were valued at $302,177,535, an increase of 11.3 per cent.

Total sales of stocks in October on all exchanges, including rights and warrants, were 81,106,287, or 36.5 per cent above September, and par value of bonds sold was $387,151,731, an increase of 16.3 per cent.

Industrial Boom In Next Few Years Seen by A. F. of L.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP)—The words "coming boom," uttered distinctly, even if cautiously, by the American Federation of Labor, called attention to a major shift of emphasis that has taken place in the capital almost overnight.

Many of the pronouncements that stream from Washington presses and mimeograph machines, official and otherwise, show a change from depression psychology to a "better times" psychology.

The A. F. of L.'s report, just published, said there probably would be a business and industrial boom "within the next few years." At the same time, the Federal Reserve Board said maintenance of business activity at near the year's peak has been "the outstanding fact in the economic situation during the first 10 months of 1935."

In the three preceding years, it emphasized, business advances "were quickly followed by sharp declines."

The A. F. of L. took the stand that another depression would follow the next boom "as surely as night follows day" unless working hours are shortened and wage earners get a larger proportion of industrial earnings.

October Industrial Jobs Rise 250,000

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP)—The Labor Department reported today 250,000 workers were returned to their industrial jobs in October.

The survey does not cover all segments of every industry but at least a portion of each major one. It showed factory employment rose 2.2 per cent over September, reaching its highest level since October 1930.

Employment in the durable goods industries increased 5.2 per cent while retail establishments took on more than 75,000 new employees.

Wages in all the industries covered were said to have advanced $8,200,000 over September.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Home Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Union Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Dec. 16
East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Dec. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 18
Blackstone Savings Bank	Dec. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 2
Lynn Institution for Savings	Dec. 2
Medford Savings Bank	Dec. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Dec. 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 7
Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Dec. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Dec. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Dec. 20

Shrinkage of Estates *Under the 1935 Revenue Act*

THE Federal Revenue Act of 1935 increases taxation of estates to a marked degree. Because of this recent legislation, your estate plans should be reviewed in that light.

The average man today thinks of his property as being transmitted to his wife, then over to his children and even on to his grandchildren. Without the aid of some one experienced in estate matters he is apt to select the most obvious way of doing this which usually involves multiplication of estate, taxation and administration expense.

By a few simple changes in your estate plans the same result may be obtained and the shrinkage materially reduced. Also further economies, particularly in yearly saving in income taxes, are possible by a rearrangement of holdings during life.

We invite you to consult our officers as to the advisability of making a complete analysis of the property which constitutes your estate. Old Colony Trust Company will be glad to do this without obligation whatsoever on your part. *Send for our new booklet*, SAVINGS IN TAXES.

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JOIN THE RED CROSS

Big Ten Season Provided With Thrills Galore

Big Ten Conference Football Standing

	Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Minnesota	5	0	0	136	33	1.000
Ohio State	5	0	0	120	26	1.000
Purdue	3	0	3	45	80	.500
Indiana	2	1	2	43	41	.500
Northwestern	2	1	3	62	72	.400
Chicago	2	0	3	33	76	.400
Michigan	2	0	3	27	93	.400
Iowa	1	2	2	37	31	.333
Wisconsin	1	0	4	47	98	.200
Illinois	1	0	4	12	43	.200

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 26—Big Ten football fans see thrills galore and satisfaction for all, looking through the kaleidoscope of the championship campaign. No team of the 10 was so weak it failed to win at least one game, or give some leader a close score. In a field with so general a distribution of talent, the undefeated records of Minnesota and Ohio State; who tied for the title, are noteworthy.

Between the Gophers and the Buckeyes there is no method of rating to show one any better than the other, as they did not meet; but if the average fan were given his choice he might be inclined to favor Minnesota. It is the second undefeated season, conference and national, for Coach Bernie Bierman's Thundering Herd, while each season Coach Francis Schmidt's Buckeyes lost one game.

Minnesota, with the 33-to-7 victory over Wisconsin added, scored more points than Ohio State, 136 to 120, but allowed rivals more, 33 to 26, in the conference. Sheldon Beise, Gopher fullback, captured Big Ten scoring honors when he made two touchdowns against the Badgers. His total for the season was 37 points on six touchdowns and one afterpoint. Though Clarence Thompson, sophomore halfback, did not score on Wisconsin he tied for second place with 30 points on five touchdowns. Three afterpoints in this game gave Vernal LeVoir, quarter, the point kicking title with a 13 total.

Gopher Power and Talent

Power and talent in every department were shown by Minnesota against Wisconsin, as in all other games. New star backs appeared from week to week. George Roscoe, halfback, and Andy Uram, halfback, who developed during the season, each scored a touchdown last Saturday, and to their ranks was added Rudy Gmitro, halfback, who dashed 80 yards for the final count. These performances were made possible by a strong, aggressive line, and all-around team play on blocking. Several selections for the all-star team must be made from the Gopher forwards, even if they crowd off some of the backs.

Ohio State in its final game with Michigan tried to outdo the 40-to-0 victory of Minnesota over the Wolverines the week before. The Buckeyes, however, failed by two points of tying it. Dick Heekin, halfback, contributed two touchdowns, which gave him a tie for second place in Conference scoring with 30 points. The other major marks were by Tippy Dye, quarterback, John Bettridge, Frank Boucher, halfs, and Wasylik, quarter. The latter is a newcomer in the ranks of league scorers. Sam Busich, end, kicked two afterpoints. Like the Gophers, the Buckeyes were versatile, with many replacements of high caliber.

In many respects Indiana made the most improvement of the season, ending with a balanced count of two won, two lost and one tied. The Hoosiers started by losing two games, but their tie game with Iowa marked the turn of the tide, after which they defeated Chicago and Purdue. Their 7-to-0 victory over Purdue last Saturday was well-earned in a stubborn game, capping an uphill season with achievement, furnishing an inspiring example for any field of endeavor.

After dogged struggles in which it seemed the resources of both sides were exhausted, Indiana scored on a simple forward pass play, Wendel Walker, halfback, to Vernon Huffman, quarterback. Braced for another rushing attack, Purdue left Huffman uncovered, and he dashed goalward for a 44-yard gain, untouched. Capt. Reed Kelso, center, kicked the afterpoint.

Northwestern was another eleven which fought an uphill battle to achievement. After losing three games it rallied to win two, and then tied the final, scorelessly, with Iowa. Unlike most games minus scoring, this contest was full of thrills and action, and is considered by many Wildcats a victory. Don Heap and Bob Swisher, star halfbacks, were lost during the first quarter, but the weakened Northwestern eleven carried on valiantly. Ollie Adelman, substitute, got away for some good runs, and the Purple defense with its back against the goal was invulnerable.

Handicaps Overcome

Blocking the scoring efforts of Oze Simmons, Iowa's flashy halfback, was no small glory for Northwestern. This Hawkeye speeder weaved from one side of the field to the other, easily leaving pursuers in his wake, straight-arming, dodging and twisting. But the Northwestern defense was so spread and crafty, Simmons usually ended by smashing into a group of three or four Wildcats. Simmons snapped passes away like bullets, so hard they popped off receivers' chests. Capt. Richard Crayne, halfback, slipped away for twice as many yards, 140 against 68 for Simmons. The Iowa defense was featured by the brilliant play of Dwight Hoover, quarterback, in the secondary.

Chicago was another eleven rising from handicaps to win a final game, 7 to 6, over Illinois. The weakness o the Maroons in afterpoint kicking was the despair of followers all season, but in the final game they got one to make up for all those missed. Jay Berwanger, halfback, kicked it. He also made the touchdown after a 49-yard runback of a punt to the one-yard line. Calling the signals, he gave Warren Skoning, fullback, two chances to make the touchdown, and then himself vaulted over the pack and rolled into the end zone. The defense of Edwald Nyquist, blocking quarterback, against passes was excellent.

Illinois, losing this close game, as well as three others, nevertheless played intelligently and courageously throughout the season. In only one game was it beaten more than seven points, and it held the strong Buckeyes to six points. Though outdowned, 11 to 5 by Chicago, and outgained 192 yards to 23 yards, the Illini held the edge for nearly three quarters. Les Lindberg's punt of 72 yards net, stopping on Chicago's three-yard line, and his pass a few moments later to Bobby Grieve, halfback, earned the touchdown in the second period. Grieve sprinted 30 yards to score, and then Lindberg's toe missed the important afterpoint.

Wisconsin got some consolation from scoring on the champion Gophers. Vernon Peak, end, made the touchdown and Lynn Jordan, halfback, kicked the afterpoint.

Their Teams Tied for Big Ten Football Title

Capt. Gomer T. Jones '36 (Left), Ohio State, and Capt. Glenn E. Seidel '36, Minnesota

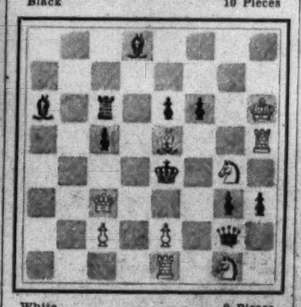
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1777

By E. Salardini

Black 10 Pieces



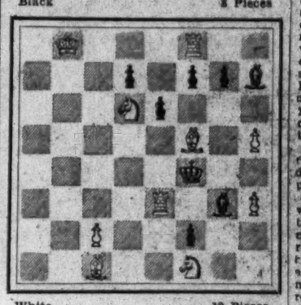
White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(Prize, Norsk Sjakkblad, March, 1935)

Problem No. 1778

By T. A. Krishnamachariar

Black 8 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(First prize, the Hindu, 1933-34)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1775. K-K8

No. 1776. 1. B-B3 threatens
2. R-K7ch
1. ——— B-R6
2. R-QB7
1. ——— R-Kt2
2. R-Q6ch

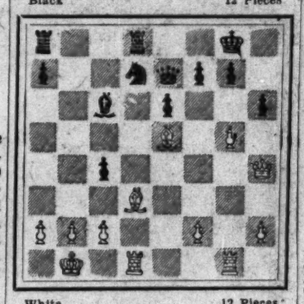
End-Game No. 279. White wins: 1 P-R3, QxRP; 2 QxP, RxQ; 3 R-B8ch, BxR; 4 R-K8ch, etc.

End-Game

At this point Spielmann, playing L'Hermet at Magdeburg, 1927, initiated a winning combination. White wins.

End-Game No. 280

Black 12 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

White to play and win

Lasker's Chess Primer

Lasker's Chess Primer, which was published in England last year, has now been issued in this country by David McKay Company, Philadelphia. Built on a much less comprehensive scale than Lasker's Chess Manual, this work, of 110 pages, deals with fundamentals, from the standpoint of the beginner. It is simply written, with a number of exercises. Lasker's unsuppressible tendency to philosophize about the game adds an individual touch, but may be somewhat puzzling to the beginner, who does not take the subject so seriously. The list price is $1.

The twelfth game of his current match with Euwe was hardly Alekhine at his best. On his ninth move, Alekhine made a questionable pawn sacrifice. This he followed with a definitely incorrect knight sacrifice. If this game were not from a world championship match, it would probably not be considered worthy of publication.

Twelfth Game—Indian Defense

Euwe White	Alekhine Black	Euwe White	Alekhine Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	18 Q-QKt4	Q-Q
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	19 Kt-K	B-R5
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	20 R-Kt	B-Q5
4 Q-Kt3	PxP	21 Kt-B3	B-B4
5 QxBP	B-Kt2	22 Q-R4	B-B7
6 P-K4	Castles	23 QR-B	P-R3
7 Kt-B3	P-QR3	24 B-B4ch	PxB
8 B-B4	P-QKt4	25 QxBPch	K-Kt2
9 QxBP	Q-K(a)	26 QxQB	Q-R4
10 B-K3	Kt-B3	27 Q-K2	P-K4
11 P-Q5	Kt-QKt5	28 P-QR3	P-Q6
12 CastlesKR	KtxKP(b)	29 Kt-Q4	RxR
13 KtxKt	KtxQP	30 RxR	K-R
14 Q-B	B-B4	31 Kt-B6	Q-B2
15 Kt-Kt3	R-B	32 QxRP	R-B
16 Q-Q2	KtxB	33 Kt-B	R-QKt
17 QxKt	B-B7	34 KtxB	QxKt
		35 R-B8ch	Resigns

(a) If 9 . . . QxQ; 10 BxQ, P-Kt5; 11 Kt-QR4 enters favorable complications for White.

(b) This proves incorrect, but Black has slight compensation for the P already given up.

The thirteenth game was, like the sixth, an eventful draw. Both will be published later. The seventeenth and eighteenth games were, by contrast, routine affairs, which means that both players are tiring under the strain of the long match. But, with Alekhine ahead in won games, draws are sufficient for him to retain his title.

The fourteenth game, below, is probably Challenger Euwe's best effort to date, although Alekhine's play is sub-standard. Once again Alekhine suffers a bad opening, this time losing a P through an apparent oversight.

Fourteenth Game—Queen's Pawn Game

Euwe White	Alekhine Black	Euwe White	Alekhine Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	22 B-R4	Q-B6
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	23 Kt-Kt5	K-Kt2
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	24 Kt-R7	R-Q
4 B-B4	Kt-R4	25 KtxKt	KxKt
5 B-K5(a)	P-KB3	26 R-R7	B-K3
6 B-Kt3	KtxB	27 R(R)-R6	B-B2
7 RPxKt	P-B3	28 K-Kt	R-KKt
8 P-K3	B-Kt2	29 P-Kt4	R-Kt2
9 B-Q3	Castles(b)	30 PxP	RxR
10 RxP	P-KB4	31 RxR	PxP
11 R-R	P-K4	32 B-Kt3	Q-K4
12 PxKP	BxP	33 Q-B3	R-QB
13 Kt-B3	BxKtch	34 P-Kt4	B-Kt3
14 PxB	Q-B3	35 RxP	Q-B8ch
15 PxP	QxPch	36 K-Kt2	R-KR
16 K-B	Q-B3	37 P-Kt5ch	KxP
17 R-B	PxP	38 Q-B4ch	K-B3
18 R-B7	Kt-Q2	39 Q-Q6ch	K-Kt4
19 B-Kt5	Q-Q3	40 P-B4ch	K-R3
20 R-B4	Kt-B3	41 Q-K7	Resigns
21 R-KR4	Q-B4		

(a) If 5 KtxP, KtxB; 6 KtxKt, P-K4! which threatens 7 . . . B-Kt5ch.

(b) 9 . . . P-KB4 first does not lose a P. After 9 . . . Castles; 10 RxP, if KxR; 11 Q-R5ch, etc.

The eleventh game was a closely fought draw of some theoretical interest, owing to Euwe's early development of his QB in the black side of a Queen's Gambit.

Eleventh Game—Queen's Gambit Declined

Alekhine White	Euwe Black	Alekhine White	Euwe Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	17 B-QKt4	BxB
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	18 QxB	R-B7
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	19 RxR	BxR
4 P-K3	B-B4	20 R-B	R-B
5 PxP	PxP	21 P-KR3	R-B3
6 Kt-B3	P-K3	22 Q-R5	P-R3
7 Kt-K5	KKt-Q2	23 P-QKt4	B-R5
8 Q-Kt3	Q-B	24 RxR	QxR
9 B-Q2	Kt-B3	25 Q-Q8ch	Q-K
10 R-B	B-K2	26 Q-B7	Q-B3
11 B-K2	KKtxKt	27 Q-Kt8ch	K-R2
12 PxKt	Castles	28 B-Q3ch	P-Kt3
13 Kt-Kt5	Q-Q4	29 K-R2	K-Kt2
14 Castles	P-QR3	30 Q-Q8	B-B7
15 Kt-Q4	KtxKt	Drawn	
16 PxKt	QR-B		

C. H. Fairey's America's Cup Challenge Off

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 25—The challenge of Charles H. Fairey for the America's Cup through the Royal London Yacht Club, of which he is commodore, was definitely called off when a meeting of the members of the New York Yacht Club, held this noon, accepted the report of the America's Cup committee. This committee was composed of Junius Spencer Morgan, W. A. W. Stewart, E. Townsend Irwin, Charles Francis Adams and George A. Cormack.

The report announced that following a long series of negotiations as to the possibility of a race for class K yachts (which the challenger advocated), while the New York Club stood for Class J (the present class for which challenges have been made), the challenge was withdrawn by a letter dated Nov. 9, which was acknowledged on Nov. 23. These letters are as follows:

Royal London Yacht Club,
Cowes, I. of W., Nov. 9, 1935

The Secretary,
New York Yacht Club,
New York.

Dear Sir:

On behalf of the Royal London Yacht Club I have to acknowledge and thank you for your letter of the 15th of October.

My committee have given careful consideration to your remarks on the subject of the "K" class and although many of these objections had been considered prior of issuing a challenge with a vessel of that class, they quite appreciate that some of the considerations that make those boats attractive to them possibly might not apply in American waters.

It was in view of the economic situation you mention that we thought that the time had come to put a limit on the expense of these vessels. It was felt that, whereas the original intention behind the choice of a yacht of 75 ft. rating was that it should be roughly of that water-line length, that under the influence of improved rig and other considerations the size is being, and would be, extended to the maximum permissible, with the result that the vessels had become and would remain in the future altogether larger and more expensive than was originally anticipated or is in the best interests of the sport.

In view of the fact that the cost should vary as the displacement it was thought that the introduction of the "K" class, since it would peg the water-line length at a little over 75 feet and the displacement at 107 tons, should be substantially cheaper to build and maintain than a maximum "J" class vessel, and while providing an exactly similar test of both design and seamanship, would also create a suitable class for racing in this country. Further, it was hoped that the lower cost might prove an attraction to other yachtsmen to join such a class and become possible future contestants in international events.

There is the added possibility that this reduction of size would be of assistance to designers in producing a safer rig and possibly, therefore, a superior sea boat.

The class would have the further advantage from the British point of view that the older boats now sailing could continue racing in the future for the reason that as they received their "old rost" and center board or special allowances, they would drop down toward the new boats in the time scale and so narrow the margin of handicap between old and new vessels.

The Royal London Yacht Club fully appreciates the significance of the point raised by the New York Yacht Club that the America's Cup, as the principal international yachting event in the world, should be raced for with the largest class of yacht, but submits that the reduction of the "K" was only a return to approximately the size of yacht previously contemplated for that purpose. It quite understands, however, that the existence of the present "J" class vessels is an important factor in the situation.

My committee is aware that by courteous tradition the New York Yacht Club do not feel able to deal with any other challenge while one is under consideration, and in view of the possibility that a challenge in the "J" class would be preferred, the Royal London Yacht Club hereby withdraws its challenge of the 1st September last in order to free the hands of the New York Yacht Club in coming to a decision.

My commodore, while adhering to his preference for the smaller yacht on the grounds explained, is not for personal reasons in a position to issue a challenge with a "J" class vessel for the time being.

The Royal London Yacht Club presents its compliments to the New York Yacht Club and its thanks for the courtesy extended to the club, and wishes to express the hope that at some more propitious time the two clubs will meet in a contest for the America's Cup.

I have the honour to be sir, your obedient servant,

Gerald H. L. Watson,
Secretary, Royal London Yacht Club

New York, Nov. 23, 1935

Gerald H. L. Watson, Esq., Secretary
Royal London Yacht Club,
Cowes, Isle of Wight, Eng.

Dear Sir:

At a meeting of my committee held on Nov. 20, Vice-Commodore Maudslay delivered to it in person your letter of Nov. 9, 1935, and it was a pleasure to us to have him present at that meeting.

We have given careful consideration to the arguments advanced in your letter in favor of the "K" class as against the "J" class, and while we feel that it is quite possible that, for the reasons given therein, the "K" class may hereafter take the place of the "J" class, nevertheless that time has not yet arrived. My committee, therefore, feels, as pointed out in my letter to you of Oct. 15, 1935, that the America's Cup, with its great tradition as the most important yachting trophy in the world, should be raced for by yachts of the largest and fastest class racing at the time and eligible under the deed of gift.

We highly appreciate the fact that, in view of this feeling on our part, you have so courteously withdrawn your challenge in the "K" class, and we only regret that your commodore does not feel at this time in a position to issue a challenge in class "J."

We join with you in the nope that at a future time the two clubs will meet in a contest for the America's Cup.

I am, dear sir,

Faithfully yours,
George A. Cormack,
Secretary, New York Yacht Club

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

Maybe Four, Maybe One

THIS is the week when college football will practically close up its 1935 season, as, after Saturday, there will be only a very few scattering games, of which the one in the Rose Bowl at Pasadena and that in the Sugar Bowl at New Orleans on New Year's Day will be the only ones that will attract any great amount of attention. So far as any claims to sectional or national honors are concerned, however, the issue will have been settled by Saturday night and at the present writing all that can really be said is that there may be four and there may be only one of the five now enjoying top ranking left with a claim to the mythical championship of Uncle Sam's great domain.

The Gophers Riding High

Of the five big, undefeated and untied teams now left, the Gophers of Minnesota may be said to be riding high, wide and handsome. They have completed their schedule and have compiled a record of which they may well be proud. While they will have to share the championship of the Big Ten with Ohio State, both of them having won five straight games in that race, they will again be given the mythical championship of America by many football experts even though Princeton, New York, and Southern Methodist or Texas Christian come through with victories this week. Scoring 194 points against only 46 for the opposition in eight games including Nebraska, Tulane, Northwestern, Purdue and Iowa certainly shows championship class.

Other Four Still Vulnerable

All four of the other elevens with clean slates are still vulnerable and, if the season continues to go topsy-turvy right through to the end, those of the four who are favorites to win better watch their step. It is going to be just too bad for one of the two Southwest elevens which are still in the running as they will come together on Saturday in the game which may well supply the eastern representative for the Rose Bowl. Texas Christian vs. Southern Methodist promises to furnish plenty of gridiron pyrotechnics and the football expert who cares to predict the winner is welcome so to do.

New York University

Thanksgiving Day will settle the fate of New York University as Coach Mal. Stevens's pupils will close their regular season against Fordham. There is no question but what the former Yale star and coach has developed a very strong team at N. Y. U. this fall and, while its schedule appears to have been somewhat softer than a number of other big elevens, it has brushed aside all the opposition it has met and that is all that really could be asked for. Fordham is no setup for any eleven and, if the Violets come through this game with a victory, they will deserve high ranking and be well worthy of an invitation to the Rose Bowl.

The Tiger vs. the Bulldog

The Princeton Tiger is now awaiting its visit to the home of the Yale Bulldog next Saturday with the greatest of satisfaction. Having scored 26 points against the Navy, 35 against Harvard, and 26 to 6 against Dartmouth, there is no wonder that the Tiger is lapping his chops in anticipation of his coming visit to the Yale Bowl. Last year the Tiger was the favorite to win against Yale, but the Eli gave the Orange and Black a 7-to-0 defeat, which was the biggest football upset of the year. As this is the only defeat which Princeton has suffered in three years, it is quite easy to believe that the Tiger is going to make it just as uncomfortable as he can for Eli Yale next Saturday.

Stanford Scans Eastern Horizon For an Opponent

PASADENA, Calif., Nov. 26 (AP)—The Rose Bowl's annual football dilemma—selecting a suitable eastern opponent for the 21st intersectional game here New Year's Day—confronted Stanford today.

While Stanford officials scanned the grid horizon for the team of their choice, a poll of the paying public proposed the western representative take the bull by the horns and name the winner of the Texas Christian-Southern Methodist tussle at Fort Worth Saturday.

Rose Bowl officials said today they expected Al Masters, Stanford's graduate manager, here late this week and advance indications were that the question of the opponent would be announced no later than Saturday night. Masters' announcement—which has been his privilege to make for the last two seasons—probably will be made here as is the custom.

There were reports, lacking confirmation, that Stanford would make another attempt to get Princeton. This was in the face of a rebuff from the unbeaten eastern team in 1933 when Columbia was named and insistent undergraduate comment this fall that the Tigers were not interested in the Tournament of Roses game which they termed a "commercial classic."

The general opinion prevailed that should New York University defeat Fordham Thanksgiving Day, it would be asked. In event of the Violets joining the ranks of the defeated, Stanford, pursuing its announced plan of attempting to get an undefeated opponent, was expected to turn to the winner of the big game in Texas.

One hitch marred the chances of either T. C. U. or S. M. U. getting the call. That was the fact that each team plays another contest on Dec. 7 and Stanford hardly can hold off that long. Texas Christian plays Santa Clara and Southern Methodist meets Texas A. and M.

A poll conducted by a Southern California newspaper favored the selection of the victorious Texas eleven, with New York University and Notre Dame, beaten once and tied once, running neck and neck for second place.

Sopwith to Build Endeavour 2d For America's Cup Race

GOSPORT, Eng., Nov. 26 (AP)—Preparations were made today for a new Class J yacht, Endeavour 2nd for T. O. M. Sopwith, who yachting circles expect will challenge again for the America's Cup now in the custodianship of the New York Yacht Club.

The order for the yacht was placed by Sopwith earlier this year but contruction was held up pending the outcome of the cup challenge filed by Charles R. Fairey, commodore of the Royal London Yacht Club. Announcement of Fairey's withdrawal of his challenge was made yesterday when it became known the New York club did not wish to race with smaller Class K vessels as Fairey suggested.

With this point cleared up the keel for Endeavour 2d will be cast shortly. British yachtsmen expect Sopwith will challenge early in 1936 for a race probably in 1937. Sopwith made an unsuccessfull attempt to wrest the ancient cup last year against Harold S. Vanderbilt's Rainbow.

Irene Hummel Nears Title

CHICAGO, Nov. 26 (AP)—Irene Hummel of New York will attempt to clinch the women's United States amateur pocket billiards championship tonight at the expense of Hilda Stowell of Chicago. The New York player won her second straight match of the tournament last night, 50 to 16, in 55 innings, over Daisy Jordan of Minneapolis. A victory tonight would give her the title. Ruth Harvey of Los Angeles defeated Miss Stowell last night, 50 to 31 in 40 innings, to go into a tie with the Chicagoan for second place. Miss Harvey tackles Miss Jordan in the other match tonight.

Defenseman for Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 26 (AP)—Len Godin, crack amateur defenseman, has been signed by Les Canadiens of the National Hockey League and will be shipped to Springfield's Canadian-American League team for seasoning, President Lucien Garneau of the local tribe announced yesterday. Godin is due here today. He probably will make his pro debut against New Haven at New Haven Thursday night. The Indians have made overtures to the Rochester team of the International League for the services of Patsy Callighen, a backline player who used to be a big favorite here.

Alfred Wins Harrier Title

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 26 (AP)—Alfred University won the Middle Atlantic States cross-country championship yesterday with 32 points. Individual honors went to two Rutgers men, Philips and Danny Smith, brothers, who finished first and second, respectively. Philips Smith's time was 29m. 39s. over the five-mile course in Buccleuch Park. Close behind was Danny, and 200 feet behind came Walter Williamson of Lafayette, in third place.

Wales 41, France 7

LLANELLY, Wales, Nov. 25 (AP)—Wales defeated France 41 to 7 in an international Rugby match played here Saturday.

New South Wales Team Wins

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Nov. 26 (Canadian Press)—Collapsing in the second innings yesterday, the touring Marylebone Cricket Club team was defeated by New South Wales by 10 wickets. The visitors scored 260 and 163. New South Wales amassing 385 and 39 for none.

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Sporting Around the Hub

Another Billiard Instructor to Visit Boston

GEORGE SPEARS, veteran billiard instructor, will appear at the Eagle Bowling Alleys, 2235 Washington Street, and at Shanley's Recreation, 615 Washington Street, on Saturday of this week, at 4 and 9:30 p. m., respectively, under the auspices of the National Billiard Association of America on its national "better billiards" program. Spears, second of the seven cue aces who will show their wares in the Hub this winter on the nationwide program, will devote one hour of his two-hour siege on the green cloth in free instruction of billiard fundamentals to both women and men. The other hour will include an exhibition of billiards, fancy shots and a match with the best local players available.

The billiards veteran has been playing the ivory sport for 45 years. Born in Shelby, Mich., in 1871, Spears won the Michigan state pocket billiards championship at the age of 16. For a reason that has never been adequately explained, Spears has never entered world championship competition, although always ranking with the best. He has specialized in match games and exhibitions at all styles of billiards, and many times toured the United States from one end to the other with such billiard "greats" as Jake Schaefer Sr. and Albert Cutler.

* * *

Spears' Record—At Jackson, Mich., in 1895, in an exhibition contest at straight rail, George Spears ran 5041 billiards without a miss. In Sioux City, Iowa, in 1915, he scored a 1000-point game from spot. In Boston in 1921, playing against Yamada and George Sutton at 100 or no count, he ran eight straight games from spot. Spears holds a high run of 198 at 18.1 balkline and 332 at 18.2 balkline billiards.

His vast experience has established him as one of the most widely known instructors today in the game and his teachings here should prove of great help to all those who take advantage of them.

* * *

One Goal in 180 Minutes of Play—Unless the Boston Bruins display more scoring ability Manager Frank Patrick will be forced to adopt some drastic measures. With only one goal credited to the team in 180 minutes of hockey the Bruins face a team of scorers at the Boston Garden tonight. Toronto Maple Leafs, the Bruin opponents this evening, have scored 22 goals in seven games.

What solution Manager Patrick will take to produce goals probably is a question he is pondering over himself. The team has played offensive hockey but such scorers as Clapper, Weiland, Beattie, Shore and others have missed chance after chance.

The colorful Leafs can be depended upon for action, however. Strictly an offensive team, the Leafs will hurl Big Charles Conacher, Harvey Jackson, King Clancy, Joe Primeau, Buzz Boll, and Bill Thoms, not to mention the new "kid" line of Art Jackson, Nick Metz and Pep Kelly, right at the Boston defense and when that array of talent sets forth in quest of goals there are few idle moments.

Until such time as someone else scores a goal for the Bruins, Charley Sands must be deemed the "big gun" offensively, for he has scored the only goal of the season for the team. Eddie Shore and Max Kaminsky share with Sands for they provided the assists. The point in question tonight is, can the Bruins check the high-scoring Leafs or will they go on a scoring rampage themselves? The prospects of action tonight have drawn a huge crowd.

* * *

Extra B. U. Player to Make Trip—Because Walter Holmer of Brighton, backfield coach, volunteered to remain in Boston, an extra Boston University football player is making the trip to Florida to play University of Miami of Coral Gables on Friday night. A total of 28 players, Head Coach Pat Hanley, Assistant Coach Al Kawal, Manager Isadore Sherman, Trainer Joseph DeMasi, and John M. Harmon, director of athletics and former football coach, left Boston at noon today.

Injuries prevented several regulars from making the trip South. Those who did go were:

Ends—Frank Hughes, Co-captain Dick Van Iderstine, Richard Lynch, Frank LaCivita, Harold Canavan.

Tackles—Glen Lugenbeel, George McPherson, Felix Dixon, Ralph Hudson, Robert Allen.

Guards—Ted Balun, Ray Murdock, Fred Nichols, Max Miller, Walter Gainor.

Centers—Paul Fairfield, Frank Adler.

Quarterbacks—Don Livingston, Al Holgerson, Vincent Cohee.

Backs—George Pattison, Warren McNamara, Louis Blazynski, Roy Thompson, Gary Famiglietti, Leon Spivak, Harry Cleverly, Vincent Sandercock.

* * *

Here and There—Massachusetts State, Tufts and Rhode Island are represented by three men each, and Alfred and Lowell Textile, one each, on the all-opponent Northeastern University eleven chosen by the News, college weekly at Northeastern . . . Ed Kelleher, president of the National Board of Basketball Officials, has announced that the usual demonstration game, at which rules which will govern the court game during the coming season will be interpreted, will be held Friday night at 8 o'clock at the Harvard indor gymnasium . . . Coaches of high schools and college teams are invited . . . The demonstration basketball game will be played between Northeastern and Providence College.

* * *

Holiday soccer games scheduled are Boston Celts vs. Brighton Celtics at Lincoln Park, Quincy Nordens vs. Quincy Point Boys' Club at Fore River Field at 2:30 p. m. and Quincy Old-Timers vs. Clan MacGregor at Paxon Field at 11 a. m. . . . Eleonora R. Sears of Boston and Mrs. George W. Wightman of Brookline are expected to compete in the Atlantic coast squash racquets championship in Atlantic City early next month . . . The Boston University Terriers held their last local football workout of the season last night under lights at Nickerson Field in preparation for the game in Florida Friday . . . The B. U. players are expected back in the Hub in time to resume classes a week from today . . . M. I. T. opens the hockey season against B. U. next Tuesday night.

* * *

Marjorie Morse who has performed the duties of secretary for the Boston Field Hockey Association this year, was last night elected president of the organization . . . Boston will be represented in the national field hockey tournament at Cleveland, which opens on Thursday . . . A testimonial dinner will be given to Bill Mullen tonight at the Chamber of Commerce Building, who is in charge of the City of Boston recreation department . . . The New England Football Officials' Association held its final meeting of the year last night at the University Club . . . The annual football officials' qualifying examination will be held next Monday night at Teachers' College, Huntington Avenue.

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What's Going On In the Arts

Mme. Nazimova in "Ghosts"

AFTER 30 years as an Ibsen actress, Alla Nazimova comes this season, for the first time, we believe, to the role of Mrs. Alving in "Ghosts." Luther Greene's production of the play, which has also been directed by Mme. Nazimova, reached the Colonial Theater in Boston on the evening of Nov. 25.

To this part Mme. Nazimova brings the authority of her experience and the illumination of her penetrative imagination. As always, her impersonation is essentially a profound mental realization of the character. So powerfully is this realization projected that no analysis of the acting technique which assists it can give an adequate account of it.

That technique itself is superb. Mme. Nazimova's performance is low-keyed from the beginning, and is built on a slow crescendo which achieves an emotional climax without dynamic extremes. It is the same method by which Chopin is said to have achieved tremendous effects on the piano without actually playing forte at all. Gestures are used with equal restraint, so that the lifting of a hand or a turn of the head takes on immense significance. Against this repose any movement stands out like black on white.

But technique alone never could account for the actuality of this assumption of a role. Only by means of creative imagination employing such skill could a player make us know a character as we know Mrs. Alving in Mme. Nazimova's presentment. We know her courage, her utter loneliness, her self-doubt, her struggle to free herself from the "ghosts" of discarded superstitions and customs, her devotion to her son, as if we had lived close to her all those 29 years. At times the tension becomes almost unbearable. This is one of the major experiences of playgoing.

Mme. Nazimova's company serve her well. Harry Ellerbe shows us believably the dread and the final despair of Oswald. McKay Morris gives Manders the correct touch of stupid hypocrisy. Ona Munson is a hard-boiled Regina and Raymond O'Brien the caricature that Ibsen drew for Engstrand. L. A. S.

"Gods of the Lightning"

MAXWELL ANDERSON'S "Gods of the Lightning," which the Associated Actors Theater presented at the Peabody Playhouse last evening, is based on the playwright's conception of the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Mr. Anderson apparently finds the Labor-Capital controversy far less complicated than do most students of sociology and economics. His play deals with two labor organizers who are "framed" for the robbery and murder of a pay-roll master, in order that the owners of a local mill may be rid of them. The political corruption forming a background for their trial furnishes material for the second act, the most interesting of the three.

Mr. Anderson shows little of the internal dissensions which must pervade both sides during such a case. He abandons the idea of any sociological study of the question in favor of straight melodrama. This would be all very well if it were good melodrama. But it is not. It is overexpository; it contains a good many speeches motivated by capitalistic or anarchistic ideology which fail to convince.

Perhaps part of this lack of conviction was due to the company itself. These young men and women have not quite achieved the standards of professional excellence. Among them are two or three actors of real promise. But after following them in two productions, one feels that their careers might be enriched at this point if they attached themselves to more established and experienced companies in which they would have opportunity of studying at close hand the ways of those thoroughly versed in theater technique.

Last night's performance was marked by interesting delineations by Norman Lloyd, as one of the organizers, and by Robert de San Marzano as the actual criminal. Hannibal Towle, though handicapped by his youth, made a rather convincing district attorney in service of the vested interests, and Sidney Ball was amusing as a down-at-heel hanger on.

The technical staff of the Associated Actors deserves praise for giving depth to an otherwise shallow stage by using black curtains behind a framework set. Jo Losey, guest director of the production, gave the performance animation. Enthusiastic applause followed the final curtain. J. D. B.

Fiske Boyd

COME to Boston for first exhibition is Fiske Boyd. The merits of this artist have been known in New York for many years, but his talents have somehow been withheld from the view of Bostonians. Mr. Boyd leans toward the finest tendencies of modernism. His pictures contain a dynamic quality which is precious and rare. They are animate with color, movement, air, sunshine. The artist makes us aware of exquisite moments of contemplation of nature; the trees, the clouds, the terrain are aquiver with his excitement. His employment of pigment brings to bear new knowledge, new experiment which have enlarged its efficiency, heightened its power in serving the emotion expressed.

Mr. Boyd has a roving, restless temperament, for there is variety in his pictures. Some are conveyed as cloud-like, delicate, vague visualizations, in which colors are pale and textures almost substanceless; others are more fixed and solid in form and color. Others still stress line, holding color and form secondary. Winter and spring and summer all demand a different visualization; they all induce different moods in the artist who tries to respond appropriately in terms of his medium.

John Lavalle

At the Robert C. Vose Galleries there is an exhibition of portraits by John Lavalle. The gallery seems filled with persons, for the portrayals by Mr. Lavalle are very lifelike, the attitudes of the sitters natural. The painter succeeds in rendering a good likeness, in transmitting to the canvas the elegance of costume, the suavity, the composure of the models. Among the sitters are to be found William T. Aldrich, Josiah H. Child, Francis B. Crowninshield, Mrs. Basil Gavin, Mrs. George H. Lyman Jr., D. A.

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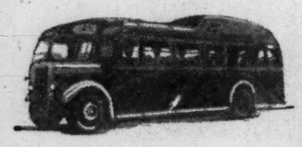

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NEW WIRELESS RECEIVER
TRY
Claude B. Barton, Ltd.
"The Radio Doctor"
Qualified Radio, Electrical Engineers
23 Union Road Tel. 41760

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

NOTTINGHAM (Continued)

This Christmas
FOR GROCERIES
PROVISIONS AND
CONFECTIONERY
get the best from
MARSDENS
GROCERS FOR 'THE QUALITY'
OVER SIXTY BRANCHES IN NOTTINGHAM AND DISTRICT

Rivoli Glove Co.
Limited
The Ideal Gift for Christmas
Gloves and Hosiery
32 Long Row, Nottingham

CERTIFIED MILK
If you want the
BEST NATURAL
MILK
ask for
LAMCOTE
Delivered every morning in West Bridgford direct from the Farm.
Nottingham Distributors
The Midland Model and Old Farm Dairies Ltd.

KENT & COOPER, Ltd.
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UPRIGHT MODELS from 29 Gns. Cash
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Easiest of terms. Send for latest Lists of New and Second-Hand INSTRUMENTS
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EVERYWOMAN'S HOUSE

20, STAFFORD STREET
HANLEY (Tel. 29352)
Day and Evening Dresses
Knitwear and Underwear
Dainty China Figures for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
Pavlova 12/6

YORKSHIRE

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The "Quality" Store

for 30 Miles Around
Tel. 2890
(8 lines)
BROWN, MUFFS'
of BRADFORD
Complete Outfitting for Men, Women, and Children.
Drapers, Furriers, Furnishers

JABEZ COLE (COAL) LTD.
COAL MERCHANTS
CLAREMONT BRADFORD
TELEPHONE 8274
The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

H. R. JACKSON
Corner of Bridge Street and Tyrrel Street. Also at 78 Westgate

CHINA and GLASS Specialists
Tel. 7450

STEPHENSON BROS. LTD.
Special Christmas Display
GIFTS: CRACKERS: NOVELTIES:
SEASONABLE LINES
Godwin Street

W. Hall & Co.
for
CURTAINS; LOOSE COVERS; CUSHIONS; PELMETS; ETC.
8 MANNINGHAM LANE Tel. 8650

ETHEL G. TERRY
MILLINERY SHOWROOM
71 MANNINGHAM LANE
SALE of AUTUMN MILLINERY
Prices from 12/11 Model for 8/11d; 21/- Model for 15/-d; 30/- Model for 21/-d.
BEAR BRAND HOSIERY
Suitable for Christmas Presents
From 3/11d to 6/11d

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YORKSHIRE

BRADFORD (Continued)

Austin
"Britain's Most Popular Car"
See the Famous New Models Now in Our Showrooms
There Are:
"SEVENS" - "TEN-FOURS"
"TWELVE-FOURS"
"TWELVE-SIXES"
"SIXTEENS" - "EIGHTEENS"
and
"TWENTY'S"
From £102-10-0 ex Works

FREE TRIALS
Anywhere, anytime, without the slightest obligation. Part exchanges and confidential deferred, payment terms, arranged by the company, if and when desired.
AUSTIN CAR
Yorkshire County Distributors
Central Garage
LIMITED
TOWN HALL SQUARE
BRADFORD
and WOODHOUSE LANE
LEEDS
'Phone BRADFORD 7914 (4 lines)
'Phone LEEDS 21591 (3 lines)
J. Russell Rose, Managing Director

CHRISTMAS
1935
Bradford's Leading Drapers Can Solve Your Gift Problems
You will enjoy a visit to our store because there is so much to be seen. Charming and inexpensive gifts of every description await your inspection.
We feel confident that you will have no difficulty in selecting that Christmas gift you have in mind. Here are just a few suggestions:
Gloves; Millinery; Ribbons; Cushions; Leather Goods; Cosy Fire-Side Chairs; Rugs; Linens; and a lovely variety in Ladies' Hosiery, etc., etc.
OUR CAFE
Where Afternoon Teas are daintily served, is also worthy of consideration.
Illingworth
Newboult & Co., Ltd.
QUALITY FRESHNESS PURITY
Purchase Your
Groceries and Provisions
from
Arthur Rhodes
LTD.
14 RAWSON PLACE
Telephone 8750-1
Also at ILKLEY and MORECAMBE
Deliveries throughout the West Riding

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A Name Distinguished in
MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY
Gloves, Hosiery, Neckwear, Shirts, Pyjamas etc., etc.
64 MARKET STREET (Opp. Town Hall)
13 MANNINGHAM LANE (2 DOORS from REGENT CINEMA)
Telephone 7239

J. B. STOCKS
Charming GIFT SETS
and PERFUMERY
in Great Variety Suitable for Christmas Presents
Full Range of POTTER & MOORE'S, Also YARDLEY'S Specialities
Toilet Requisites, etc.
REGENTS COR., 17 MANNINGHAM LANE

HALIFAX

ALBERT HIND Ltd.
PIANOS, RADIO and all kinds of ELECTRIC CLOCKS
Easy Terms Arranged
16 and 18 Waterhouse St., Halifax
Estab. 55 years. TEL. 3879

Christmas 1935
W. GRIME & SON
10 SILVER STREET, HALIFAX
Have a choice selection of Ladies' Bags, Purses, Pochettes, Crystal Ware, Shopping Baskets, etc., etc., suitable for gifts and prizes; also Trunks, Cases and all Travel Requisites.
PHONE 2996, HALIFAX

COAL! COAL! COAL!
Try SPENCER
Coal and Coke Merchant
OFFICE: 245 KING CROSS
DEPOT: 4 ST. PAUL'S STATION
TEL.: 61028 HALIFAX

Smart Winter Overcoats
Ready-to-Wear and Made to Measure
ARTHUR GLEDHILL
Tailors
2 Crown St., Halifax

Madame Blanche Siddall
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Public Speaking, Voice Production, English, Method of Teaching, Reading, Recitation and Dramatic Art
Studios: 63 Savile Park Road, Halifax. (Mondays). Church House, North Parade, Bradford (Fridays). Tel. 2456, Bradford.
Residence: Green Shutters, Ripponden Tel. 10, Ripponden
Pupils Prepared for All London Diplomas, and for Competitive Festivals.

YORKSHIRE

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RESTAURANT CAFE
Branch Stores 20, West Park Tel. 4390
STATION SQUARE

ACKRILL, Ltd.
Printers Stationers and Bookbinders
TEL. 4001

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32 PARLIAMENT STREET HARROGATE.

G. BROWN
New Autumn Goods
CHILPRUFE DRESSING GOWNS
PESCO and CHILPRUFE Underwear for Ladies and Children
9 PRINCES SQUARE

G. NEWBY & CO. Ltd.
FISH, GAME AND POULTRY SALESMEN
One Service Only—THE BEST
JAMES STREET Tel. 3027 (3 lines)

ENGLAND, ROBINSON & CO., Ltd.
the Modern Firm for
PLUMBING
Central Heating
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ARE your old family photographs fading? Walter Davey & Son, Photographers, are experts in reproducing them, and they have a remarkable method by which they can "bring back" life and expression which appear to be fading away altogether. Originals (which are always returned undamaged) should be addressed to Walter Davey & Son, Dept. C, 26, James Street.

HUDDERSFIELD

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"MARTIN NEST" HOLYWELL GREEN MILNSBRIDGE 339
Look for the England display advertising in the news section.

GIFTS
THAT ARE DIFFERENT
are found at
Kenneth Levell, Ltd.
MARKET ST., HUDDERSFIELD
ARTISTIC BRASSWARE
NOVELTIES
EXCLUSIVE GLASSWARE
CHOICE CHINA
ARTISTIC POTTERY
LAMP STANDS AND SHADES
Walk Round the Gift Shop

GEORGE FIELD'S
for your
CHRISTMAS SHOPPING
NOVELTIES and UTILITY GIFTS
to Suit All Pockets
11-15 John William St,
Tel. 3540.

CHRISTMAS PUDDINGS
AND CAKES
Choice Small Cakes and Chocolates of the Best Quality
B. BRADLEY
54 NEW ST. TEL. 1141

Buy Him a Gift
He Will Appreciate
from
ERNEST CLOUGH
Men's Wear Specialist
WESTGATE, HUDDERSFIELD

Try ARTHUR WYLDE
KING'S HEAD ARCADE
For Finest Quality Cereals
Unpolished Rice — Stem Ginger in Syrup
Sago — Tapioca — Crystallised Ginger and Pineapple
Semolina
White Pepper and Ground Nutmeg, etc.

FOR "BETTER SLIPPERS"
Jaegar, Clark, Glastonbury
THOMAS WALKER
FOOT FITTER
10 and 12 KING STREET

LODGE'S for CHRISTMAS
FARE
CURRANTS - RAISINS - SUGARS
ICING AND COLOURED ICING SUGAR
BOXES OF FANCY BISCUITS
CHOCOLATE BISCUITS
TINNED FRUITS, ETC.
Top Market Hall and Shambles Lane

Oldfield & Studdard
FURNISHING EXPERTS
Also
SPECIALISTS IN LOOSE COVERS CARPETS and CURTAINS
ESTABLISHED 1852 TELEPHONE 704
18 Kirkgate, Huddersfield

For
Clothes That Radiate Cleanliness
Try
The Newtown Laundry
HONLEY
Phone Your Orders—Honley 74
A POST CARD WILL ENSURE A CALL

For CHRISTMAS
from
H. ROBINSON & SON
Cloth Hall St. and Westbourne Rd. Marsh
Christmas Crackers, Choice Biscuits, Jellies, crystallized fruits, dates, figs, nuts, chocolate, toffee, Home Fed Hams,

YORKSHIRE

HUDDERSFIELD (Continued)

MISS LOTTIE NORTH
is now at
KENNETH LEVELL Ltd.
Market Street, Huddersfield.
'phone 2294
Personal attention to your requirements for sheet music, records, etc.

LEEDS

PIANO ACCORDIONS
Are the Fashion
We Stocks the Best We Know Of and, of course,
PIANOS — RADIO — RECORDS
BARKER'S
6-7-8 ALBION PLACE, LEEDS
PHONE 22086

MODERN and PERIOD DECORATIONS
at Moderate Charges
LAURENCE FISHER
12 Gledhow Avenue
Tel. 62185 Roundhay, Leeds 8

PHONE 25377
Peel's Printing Press
38 DOCK STREET, LEEDS
for Good PRINTING
Church Printing a Speciality

Tel. 23741
36 and 38
New Briggate
Leeds
J. Leslie Ltd
Smart Clothes
GOWNS
MILLINERY
COSTUMES
3 doors below Grand Theatre

GEO. A. JENNINGS
LIMITED
HIGH-CLASS
PRINTERS *and* STATIONERS
10-11-12 Lamberts' Arcade
Lower Briggate. Tel. 26112
Church and Lecture Work a Specialty.
Private notepaper and cards printed at short notice.

ARE WETHERALDS YOUR DECORATORS?
147 Park Lane, Leeds Tel. 23784
We Specialize in Church Work

P. M. MOFFAT
HAIRDRESSING
In all its phases
Permanent Waving Specialist
26 OTLEY ROAD, HEADINGLEY
PERFUMERY TEL. 51968

Groocock & Son
31 Otley Road, Headingley, Leeds
Provision Specialists
High Class Grocers
TELEPHONE 51341

Try — E. HUTTON
COAL MERCHANT
For Good
COAL and COKE
101 Beckett's Park Drive
Tel. 52128 Headingley, Leeds, 6

SHEFFIELD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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82 MONTGOMERY ROAD, NETHER EDGE
Look for the England display advertising in the news section

THE STORE WITH OVER 100 YEARS REPUTATION FOR QUALITY
COCKAYNES
T. & W. COCKAYNE, LTD.

THE FASHION STORE
COLES
of Sheffield
Church St. and Fargate
Phone 21071 . . . 6 lines

Permanent Hair Waving
Genuine Eugene Wave 22/6
Kerka 15/6
Special Spring Permanent 10/6
GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSING
For appointments phone 24762
CATHEDRAL SALONS, 22 CAMPO LANE

Ladies' Dressmaker
Edith Smith
12 Lydgate Lane Crookes

OXCROFT
Britain's Best
HOUSE COAL
E. A. STEVENSON
141 NORFOLK ST. SHEFFIELD 1

W. E. FRANKLIN,
26-32 ECCLESALL ROAD
CARPETS CLEANED
Bedding Cleaned and Remade — Elderdowns Re-Covered
NEW BEDDING
Dry Cleaning and Dyeing
PHONES 24596 — 20794

PRINTING *for All Trades* TEL. 22690
SANDERSONS LTD.
9-11 Watsons Walk
COCKAYNES ARCADE, SHEFFIELD, 1

YORKSHIRE

SHEFFIELD (Continued)

QUALITY FURNITURE
Agents and stockists for
"BUOYANT" upholstery
"STAPLES" mattresses
"SOMNUS" bedding
Personal service. Advice readily and courteously given for furnishing and colour schemes.
H. Ponsford
581 & 583 London Road, Sheffield
Tel. No. Sharow 50814

Stewart & Stewart
(SHEFFIELD) Ltd.
LADIES' ATTRACTIVE READY-TO-WEAR COATS, COSTUMES, SPORTSWEAR GOWNS and MILLINERY
48-62 Pinstone St. Telephone 21537

We sell CAMPBELL'S SOUPS
T. J. C. COE
SILVER HILL STORES, ECCLESALL
Once a Housewife has discovered the Quality of our goods, and the service we render, she seldom seeks further for a good GROCER and CONFECTIONER.
TEL. 70874

Walshs
for Quality
JOHN WALSH Ltd.
HIGH ST., SHEFFIELD, 1.

Dukeries Self-Raising Flour
Milled in the Dukeries from local-grown wheat
Enquiries Invited
BEARDS (Millers) Ltd.
Worksop, Notts. Tel. 26

Christian Science House
MRS. SKELTON
Pleasant Mount, 3 Whitworth Road, Ranmoor
For comfort — quiet — rest and study. Every care and attention given by experienced workers. Tel. 12121.

WAKEFIELD

Milk is a daily necessity so why not drink the best?
GRADE "A" MILK
COOPER'S
Grade "A" Depôt
Quebec Street, Wakefield

JAS. H. AYERS
LIMITED
PAINTERS, PAPERHANGERS and GENERAL DECORATORS
Estimates Given
Over 30 Years' Practical Experience
36 HENRY STREET
and Works
Stafford Terrace, Alverthorpe Road

Finest Selection of
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
in Wakefield at Prices to Suit All Pockets
F. K. PERKIN & SONS, Ltd.
Watchmakers, Jewellers and Silversmiths.
CITY TIME BALL, WAKEFIELD

At NETTLETON BROS., Ltd.
Only the Finest Poultry and Game Will Be Handled This Christmas
Also
The finest selection of fruit and other delicacies to make your Christmas bright and happy.
31, NORTHGATE and 102 KIRKGATE

Scotland

EDINBURGH

FOR CHRISTMAS 1935
"THE IRISH LINEN HOUSE"
Give Handkerchiefs as personal gifts. They are always acceptable.
For the House what could be nicer than a bit of linen?
We have a choice selection to suit all, at very moderate prices.
Lambert & Seatter
34A FREDERICK STREET

Shop at COOPER'S
Pure Food Specialists
40a QUEENSFERRY ST., EDINBURGH
Groceries and Provisions of highest quality and value
also at
47 Morningside Road, 52 Home Street
140 Nicolson Street, 337 Leith Walk
25 Raeburn Place, 21 Newington Road
6 East Trinity Road

BUTCHERS, POULTERERS, GAME DEALERS SAUSAGE MAKERS
Only the Best in Quality, Service, Satisfaction
WILLIAM ORR, Ltd.
130 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH
Tel. 21234. Telegrams "SHEEP" Edinburgh

All the Best Books can be inspected at
GRANTS BOOKSHOP
126 Princes Street, Edinburgh
Ask for our early Christmas List.

BACON, CHEESE and BUTTERMEN
Gaze Gibson & Son
44 Queensferry Street
Tel. 25146 and 7

Good Things to Eat
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FRUITS
All of the Very Best
Personal Supervision by Proprietor
Drysdale Brothers LTD.
113/5 Newington Rd. Tel. 42469
and 340 Morningside Road. Tel. 52207

WALLSEND COAL	44/-
DUNFERMLINE SPLINT COAL	41/-
BEST HOUSEHOLD COAL	39/-
WARRISTON BLACKBAND COAL	36/-
BLACKBAND WASHED NUTS	34/-
TREBLE WASHED NUTS	30/-

Special Prices for 3 Tons and Upwards
ANDREW STEWART
Heriothill Depot, Warriston Road
Tel. 23890

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH (Continued)

Turkeys for Christmas
Also Geese and Game and the finest selection in Edinburgh of
Prime Fresh Fish

Vans deliver daily in district
Est. 1880
Johnston, Green
3 South Charlotte Street
Phone Edinburgh 26193-4
BRANCH: Station Road, North Berwick

Inexpensive Christmas Gifts
Christmas is the hour and opportunity to create new friendships and cement old ones by some carefully chosen gift.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves
Lined or unlined from 3/11
Fur Backed from 5/11
Handkerchiefs
In neat Gift Boxes; ½ doz. from 3/3
Ties—Unlimited
Tootal and Tweed—Unerushable—1/6
Other qualities, 1/- to 4/6
Gentlemen's Pyjamas
from 4/6 per suit. Real silk, 27/6
Men's Cosy Dressing Gowns
from 14/11
Great variety of Socks—1/-, 1/6, 1/11, 2/6. Plus Four Hose, all wool, plain, 2/6 per pair. Fancy check designs, 2/11 per pair, and 4/11.
Specially attractive range of SHIRTS, double front and 2 collars to match, 4/11
AITKEN & NIVEN 46 Queensferry Street

Give Gifts in Leather this Christmas
CLEGHORN
104 GEORGE STREET
EDINBURGH

Goodwill Gifts
Special Features
An entirely new range of PRESENTATION STATIONERY CABINETS, BRIDGE SETS, PLAYING CARDS, LADIES' HAND BAGS, LETTER WALLETS, FOUNTAIN PENS and PENCILS, BOOK ENDS. A very attractive display of CALENDARS, including ANIMAL studies by FALL; also the "SCOTTISH", "ABERDEEN" and "SCOTSMAN," suitable for sending abroad.
Inspect Our New Collection of Personal Greeting Cards
Macfarlane & Dickson
Manufacturing Stationers
25-27 Castle Street, EDINBURGH

P. RITCHIE
Stationer and Bookseller
54, LAURISTON PLACE
Large selection of artistic Christmas Cards and Calendars. Gift Stationery, Serviettes and Doyleys. *Newest designs.*

PURITY
Guaranteed in our Home Made
CONFECTIONERY
ROBERT TAIT
NICOLSON SQUARE TEL. 43181

PHONE 25391
A. LOCKE & SON
Ironmongers and Locksmiths
Brushes, Baskets
Polishing and Cleaning Materials, Doormats, Pails, Ash Bins, Dog Baskets and Collars, etc.
30, ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH

GLASGOW

Glasgow's
"Premier" Bookshop
for books in every walk of literature to suit all ages and at all prices.
All the latest editions of every description. Large stock of books for presentation.
GRANTS *Booksellers* GLASGOW
The Grant Educational Company, Ltd.
91 and 92 Union Street

Bedding Department
We are making a special offer of our own "Jamaica" spring interior mattress, constructed with a special strong semi-pocketed spring interior covered Damask Tick and upholstered black curl hair, with white soft fleece top and bottom. The base, which takes the place of a wire mattress, is fully upholstered and covered with the same Ticking.

6 x 3	6 x 4	6.6 x 4.6
£6 15 0	£7 15 0	£9 10 0

Your own Hair Mattress can be re-made like new and converted into a Spring Interior, covered in Damask Ticking in Blue, Gold, Green, Pink

6 x 3	6 x 4	6.6 x 4.6
£3 5 0	£3 12 6	£4 7 6

A. Gardner & Son Ltd.
36, JAMAICA STREET, GLASGOW, C. 1

THE FIRST AND LAST WORD IN
FRUIT
Quality, Variety, Service
MARSHALL'S
SELECT FRUIT STORES
83/87 MITCHELL STREET
'Phone: Central 2840
'Grams: "Discount" Glasgow

THE MENSWEAR SHOP
John Adams
For Christmas Gifts
212 North St., Charing Cross, Glasgow, C. 3

WINEFRED HUGHES
would consider it a privilege to serve Monitor readers with the latest in
MILLINERY
314 Victoria Road, Queen's Park
597 Cathcart Road, Govanhill

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

SCOTLAND

GLASGOW (Continued)

Beautiful, distinguished and becoming shoes that appeal to those with exclusive taste.
Marion Gray Ltd
Boot and Shoe Specialists
56 BOTHWELL STREET, GLASGOW

COUPAR FURS
Fashionable, Charming and Always Most Modestly Priced
Personal attention is given to every order and alteration. You may rely always on expert service here.
COUPAR LTD.
241 Sauchiehall Street, GLASGOW
Tel. 2389 Douglas

When in Glasgow
DINE AT
COOPER'S
Lunch and Tea Rooms
Ingram Street, 111 St. Vincent Street, and The Café, Howard Street
Light Refreshment Service Economical, Varied, Rapid
COOPER & Co.'s STORES LIMITED

Telephone Central 8421
Léon
Hair and Beauty Culture Specialists
89 ST. VINCENT STREET
GLASGOW, C. 2

BROWN'S of Glasgow
245 SAUCHIEHALL STREET
GIFTS of CHINA
CRYSTAL
and POTTERY

LUNCHEONS
TEAS
DINNERS
243 SAUCHIEHALL ST.
104 WEST GEORGE ST.
WENDY'S

GIFTS of QUALITY
Bags, Suitcases, Ladies' Handbags
Umbrellas
REID & TODD
8 RENFIELD STREET, GLASGOW

Home Furnishings for the AUTUMN AND WINTER SEASONS
A WELL SELECTED STOCK
Schemes, estimates and samples of materials free.
MUIR SIMPSONS Ltd.
309 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow

"Say it with Flowers"
Telegrams: "Daffodil, Glasgow"
Tel. Bell 2380
MARY FOX *Art Florist and Decorator*
194-196 London Road, Glasgow, S. E.
Branch Shop, 312 Argyle Street
Telephone Central 4949

The Laundry of Quality
The Cathkin Laundry
Giffen & Bissett Ltd.
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 33 or 333

Clarke & Buchan
LADIES' TAILORS
FURRIERS
Dress and Blouse Makers
206 Sauchiehall Street
Tel. 229 Douglas

PAN
255 Bath Street, Glasgow
Tel. Douglas 3325

Christmas Gifts, Cards and Calendars
Glass, Pottery, Woodwork and Lamps
REMEMBER SMITH'S
for
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
JOHN SMITH & CO. (Wools) Ltd.
219 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow

JOHN ALVES
High-Class Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
6 KELVINGROVE STREET
PHONE 4709 DOUGLAS

Remodelling THE FUR TRADE Repairing
1935—SEASON—1935
JEAN DOUGALL MACDONALD
Manufacturing Furrier Tel. Douglas 1102
242 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C. 2
Highland Agent—Miss Margaret Macleod, 9 Church Street, Inverness. Joint Western Highland Agents—Misses M. MacArthur and L. Bilson, 8 Craigard Road, Oban. Peebles and District Agent—Miss Jessie Bonsor, 61 High Street, Peebles. Dumfries and District Agent—Miss Margaret Crosbie, 104 English St., Dumfries.
EUGENE PERMANENT WAVING
THE LONDONER SALON
Ladies' Hairdressing
232 London Road, Glasgow, S. E.
TEL. BRIDGETON 912

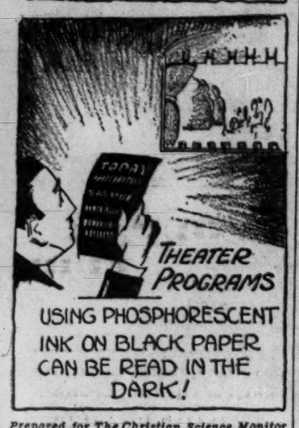
H. G. Brown and H. McGregor
Springbank Nurseries, East Kilbride
Specialty — Cut Flowers, Flowering Bulbs in Bowls. Suitable for Christmas Gifts
Phone 575, Langside

IF YOU would fall into any extreme, let it be on the side of gentleness.
—FRANCIS DE SALES

Daily Features

A DEED magnanimous, a noble thought, Are as the music singing thro' the years.—ABU'L-ALA.

Worth Knowing



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Children's Corner

A Mouse! A Mouse!

WHEN the children had been called from the playroom to be made ready for supper, Suzette Jones, Rosabel Robinson, and Annabel Smith had been left on the floor in front of the fireplace, and of course they had stayed where they were left until everybody in the house had gone to bed and were sound asleep.

It would have been dark in the playroom except for the street lamp outside which shone in through the window. Suzette Jones had been left on her back, and Rosabel Robinson had been left the other side up, and Annabel Smith, who was made of rubber and whistled through the back of her head if squeezed, had been left standing up.

But they were all quite comfortable, for one of the advantages of being a doll is that a doll is always quite comfortable no matter how or where she is left. It was generally believed that Josephine, the maid, tidied the playroom just after the children had gone to bed. But it suited Josephine just as well to tidy it next morning before they got up.

So now the playroom was quiet except for the ticking of the clock and a small busy noise that anybody would have known was a mouse.

Annabel Smith heard that noise and it startled her so much that she almost fell over. Then she listened again and hurried to Rosabel Robinson. She woke Rosabel Robinson by rolling her over on her back and pressing her in the right place, so that Rosabel Robinson said "Marmar!" and sat up.

"A mouse! A mouse!" whispered

DRAWN for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

They Pulled Up the Ladder and Pushed Off a Book.

Annabel Smith. "Rosabel, there is a mouse trying to get into the room. What shall we do? What shall we do?"

"A mouse! A mouse!" exclaimed Rosabel. "Do you think he can get in?"

"He might," whispered Annabel. "I think we had better climb up and stand on a chair. We will be safe if we stand on a chair. Where is Suzette Jones?"

"Here I am, Annabel," said Suzette. "Do I hear a mouse?"

"We all hear a mouse," said Rosabel Robinson. "Hear him gnaw! Hear him gnaw! He will soon have gnawed his way in. He will be running about. There is no time to lose. We must climb up and stand on a chair."

"But how? But how?" asked Suzette Smith. "We cannot climb up on a chair. We are not acrobat toys."

"I have it," whispered Annabel Smith. "We can get the long ladder from the toy fire department. But we must be quick."

So Rosabel Robinson, Suzette Jones, and Annabel Smith ran to the fire department and got the long ladder and climbed on a chair and pulled the ladder up after them. And the mouse gnawed.

"He is spoiling the house," whispered Suzette Jones. "He will make a hole in it. I wish we could do something. Don't you think we had better climb up from this chair onto the table? Then we will be that much higher up."

"We can do something," whispered Annabel Smith. "If we climb up on the table and push off a book, the book will make a loud noise and perhaps that will frighten him away."

They put the ladder against the edge of the table, and up they went. Then they pulled up the ladder and pushed off a book. It was the largest book on the table and it fell on the floor with a very loud crash. Suzette Jones, Rosabel Robinson, and Annabel Smith stood and listened a long time.

"We've done it! We've done it!" cried Annabel Smith. "He is gone. We have scared him away."

Gratitude

THIS is the nature of gratitude and true thankfulness. For time, which gnaws and diminisheth all things else, augments and increaseth benefits; because a noble action of liberality, done to a man of reason, doth grow continually, by his generous thinking of it and remembering it.—*Rabelais.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"Massachusan" (J. W. P.)—The correspondent asks:

> What suffix is used to denote a resident of Massachusetts?

In Texas we have Texans; in California, Californians; in Virginia, Virginians; in Vermont, Vermonters; in Kansas, Kansans, etc. But states with unwieldy names, such as Massachusetts, Connecticut, etc., do not easily lend themselves to this simple suffixing. "Massachusettsite" and "Massachusettser" are out of the question, but we have never seen a citizen of the State who would not answer to "Bay Stater." This, of course, is begging the inquirer's question; for "Bay Stater" is not a suffix.

But if people must have a name based on Massachusetts, why not "Massachusan"? Any other recommendations?

Neither, nor ("Constant Reader")—The correspondent writes:

> The following sentence was used in our evening paper recently, and many of us are puzzled about the verb "are":
>
> "Neither Mr. Ickes or Mr. Hopkins are politicians and so neither was competent to say what should be done with the remaining billions."
>
> The latter part of the sentence seems correct; but we have had difficulty explaining the first part, and we concluded that we should have had to change the construction.

There are two ways out of this difficulty: (1) make the subject plural ("Mr. Ickes and Mr. Hopkins are not . . ."), or (2) make the verb singular ("Neither Mr. Ickes nor Mr. Hopkins is a politician . . .").

Note that we have substituted "nor" (the proper conjunctive teammate for "neither") for "or" (used with "either").

Note further that most authorities would recommend a comma after "politicians."

Auspices (C. V. M.)—The correspondent writes:

> Please give the correct pronunciation for this word. I have always heard it with *-ces* sounded like "says"—or the *e* as in Fred. I have been told, however, that the last syllable should be sounded like "seas."

Webster's prefers *aus'-pih-sez* (*au* as in *haul*, *i* and *e* short). Compare "notice" and "notices." On the other hand, Thorndyke's Century Junior Dictionary gives the long *e* sound in "auspices."

There is obviously cultured usage back of both pronunciations; and it is not to the especial credit of a dictionary that it does not cite both. But in this instance we stand with the Oxford Dictionary in backing the short *e*, as preferred by Webster's.

Is That So?

(Answers to No. 11)

1. False. Baton Rouge is the capital.
2. True. For example, the square of 8 is 64, and its cube root is 2.
3. False. "Lorelei" (singular) was, according to German legend, a bewitching maiden who haunted a rock of the same name on the right bank of the Rhine.
4. True. By Gutenberg, at Mainz, Ger., between 1450 and 1456. It was the Vulgate (Latin) Bible.
5. True.
6. False. Since 1917, when the Turks surrendered to the British forces under Allenby, it has been under British supervision.
7. True. "Like sea-shells pink" is a simile.
8. True. Only water which is rich in certain minerals may be said to have any appreciable food value.
9. True.
10. False. Shakespeare wrote "Antony and Cleopatra"; Shaw wrote "Caesar and Cleopatra."

King Arthur's Castle

Here, It Is Said, the King and His Men Gathered About the Round Table. The Picturesque Ruins, at Tintagel, Cornwall, Eng., Were Recorded for the Monitor Camera Club by Martha E. Bonham, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.

Parliamentary Practice
QUESTION BOX

Questions Addressed to This Department Will Be Answered by Arthur T. Lewis, Author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Reconsideration

Question: A motion was made and seconded; and while it was being discussed, the chair permitted a motion to be made to reconsider a vote previously taken. The question was then put on reconsideration; and upon it having carried, the question was again put on the vote ordered reconsidered. Was this proper? What happened to the pending motion?

Answer: The chair was right in permitting the motion to reconsider to be made even during discussion of another motion. He should not, however, put it to vote until after the pending motion is disposed of.

There is a difference between moving to reconsider and actually calling up that motion. The error was not in permitting the motion to be made but in voting on it at once. The chair should simply have stated that the motion to reconsider was made and that it would be taken up or voted on later. However, since no point of order was made, the action described was allowed by common consent.

The status of the pending motion is not clear. If the meeting did not return to it and no one objected, it would seem also to have been disposed of by common consent. A point of order to be of value in ordinary business must be made at the time the departure from the rules takes place.

In Lighter Vein

Seen Worse

The sad-looking man in the tenement area leaned over the banisters and caught the visitor before she could disappear down a hole in the staircase.

"I wonder," said the visitor, indignantly, "the landlord doesn't do something to repair this wretched building!"

"Well," said the slum dweller, "he was going to do something about it until he went on a tour to Naples and saw the ruins of Pompeii. Now he thinks this isn't too bad."—*Birmingham* (Eng.) *Weekly Post.*

Now It Can Be Told

"Oatmeal, oatmeal—every day oatmeal!" lamented Willie.

"Yes," said Fred; "no wonder they call it a serial."

A Lively Lid

A man lost his hat in a strong wind. He gave chase. A woman screamed from a near-by-cottage:

"What are you doing there?"

"Getting my hat!" he replied.

"Your hat!" exclaimed the woman. "That's our little black hen you're chasing." — *Birmingham* (Eng.) *Weekly Post.*

Easy Etiquette

Social tact is making your company feel at home, even though you wish they were.

The easiest way to climb the social ladder is to have your grandfather begin at the bottom of it.

All kinds of social knowledge and graces are useful, but one of the best is to be able to yawn with your mouth closed.—*Boston Transcript.*

New York American

"This hour of silence is coming to you through the courtesy of the Pemington Noiseless Typewriter Company."

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Hot Tamales

MRS. M—— had a brood of six, five of whom were in school. Billy needed dental work done; Elsie needed her winter coat cleaned; and in some such manner ran the individual needs of each member of the family. One little act of generosity opened the door to an income that met these needs.

Mrs. M—— makes delicious hot tamales for her own family; and one day she took a dozen to a neighbor, who not only thought them the best she had ever eaten, but asked to have them come regularly each week.

With this small start the little business has grown, until it now supplies a local grocery store and a number of regular customers. Her recipe follows:

Cook 3 pounds beef (neck cut) and 1 pound lean side pork until tender. Grind the meat and three large onions together. Salt and pepper (red) to taste. Use the meat broth for cooking the cornmeal. Cut the corn shucks in pieces 8 by 4 inches, scald them in hot water, and rinse. Spread the meal on the shucks five inches long and two inches wide and about one eighth inch thick. In the center of the meal spread a heaping tablespoon of the meat. Wrap, tie the ends, and steam for an hour over boiling water.

Mrs. D. C. K.

Is That So?

11.

Check √ True or False

(Seven Out of 10 Is a Good Score)

1. New Orleans is the capital of Louisiana. (*True*..... *False*.....)
2. The square of a number is larger than its cube root. (*True*..... *False*.....)
3. "Lorelei" is a plural form, and designates the bewitching maidens who haunted a rock on the bank of the Rhine. (*True*..... *False*.....)
4. The Bible was the first book to be printed. (*True*..... *False*.....)
5. The Dead Sea is 1290 feet below sea level, and in places it is 1300 feet deep. (*True*..... *False*.....)
6. Jerusalem is under Muhammadan rule. (*True*..... *False*.....)
7. The following expression contains a simile: "Baby's feet, like seashells pink." (*True*..... *False*.....)
8. Pure water has no food value. (*True*..... *False*.....)
9. The northern tip of Labrador is almost due west of Leningrad. (*True*..... *False*.....)
10. George Bernard Shaw wrote "Antony and Cleopatra." (*True*..... *False*.....)

[Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page]

Daily Anecdote

Alfred's Literary Start

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ALFRED the Great, King of the Saxons from 871 to 901, encouraged education and established many places of learning. This is the more remarkable inasmuch as, in his time, princes were not supposed to have book learning.

A very pretty legend has survived relative to his first interest in books. He was over 12 years of age before he learned his letters. His stepmother, Judith, was one day reading a book of Saxon poetry. She was surrounded by the princes of the family, of whom Alfred was the youngest. By a happy inspiration she offered the book as a prize to the one who should first learn to read it. The older princes did not consider the prize worth the effort, but Alfred determined to own the volume.

He took the book to an instructor and learned to read it, winning the promised reward. This circumstance awakened in him a love for reading, with the result that even during his military campaigns, he always carried a book on his person. He made many translations, undertaking that of the Psalms as his part of the translation of the Bible into Anglo-Saxon, which he ordered.

What They Say

The League

"Neither isolation nor a policy of alliances will solve any of the fundamental problems that are caused by war, nor will they give nations a sense of world security. Co-operation, which means the entrance of all nations, including the United States, into the League of Nations, is the only road to peace."—*Clark M. Eichelberger.*

Justice

"War-weary multitudes, sick with apprehension, may cry, 'Peace! Give us peace!' Harassed statesmen in Geneva may make frantic efforts to maintain peace by invoking sanctions of one kind or another. But there will be no peace until there is justice."—*The Rev. Ernest Fremont Tittle.*

Enforce Peace?

"To those who believe that you can *enforce* peace upon others, I would recall that some 20 years ago we went to war to enforce democracy. And where is democracy now?"—*Dorothy Thompson.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Tim Makes Good

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lafayette, Ore.

HE WAS a small thin lad of perhaps 15, trudging along the highway as a November fog filtered across the Oregon sun. His shoulders were not quite dejected, but they certainly were not briskly set. He had a small bundle under his arm, his badge of the road.

A car drew up beside him and stopped. A man's voice called out into the near gloom, "Son, want to ride?" And the lad got into the car, glad to leave a lonely road on a lonesome day's end.

The boy's story was the usual one of the breaking up of a home. He had been "bumming" through the rich Oregon valley. But the fast speeding winter was striking a terror in him.

The man said casually, upon hearing the story, "How would you like to stay a week with my wife and me? We haven't any children, and there's probably work for you to do."

Soon they arrived at the dairy farm, their destination. And the week started.

Days on an Oregon farm pass swiftly. One day the boy was cutting wood for the kitchen. There was a long silence. And the man of the house went out to the woodshed. There stood the boy in tears—in tears "because my week is up tomorrow."

But the week stretched into months and then into years, for Tim lived with his newly adopted friends until he finished high school. Then he worked from farm to farm, and finally got a chance to go into northern Washington.

This was 18 years ago. For unexplainable reasons, correspondence had ceased. Whenever either Tim or his friends did write, the letters were always returned unopened because there had been changes in address.

And then last summer Earle Richardson, newspaper publisher of Dallas, Oregon, and Tillamook dairyman, ran across the name of a prominent agriculturalist, legislator, and banker of the State of Washington. It was his Tim! And there was also a wife and a little Tim.

Tim was not walking in a fog. Tim was leading other men out of them in his adopted State.

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BERTLE

Old Testament

No. 8

B. From the Birth of Abraham to the Death of Joseph (continued).

Isaac (Hebrew signifies "laughter," i. e., "mockery"), Gen. 18:12.
Miracle (only) son of Abraham (100 years) and Sarah (90 years), Gen. 17:17; 18:9-15; 21:1-3.
Delivered from sacrifice at the age of 25, 22:1-18.
Wife chosen from Abraham's kindred, marries Rebekah, his cousin, at 40 years, 24:1-67.
Abraham gives Isaac an inheritance, 25:5.
Isaac and Ishmael bury their father Abraham, 25:9-10.
Twin sons, Jacob and Esau, born at 60 years, 25:19-26.
Dwells in Gerar (Philistine), 26:1-6.
Falsifies regarding Rebekah, 26:7.
Abimelech, King of the Philistines, protects him, 26:8-11.
Grows wealthy at Gerar, 26:12-14.
The Philistines envy him and strive for his wells, 26:15-22.
Goes to Beer-sheba, 26:23.
Abimelech and Isaac make covenant of peace, 26:26-31.
Rebekah and Jacob deceive Isaac; Jacob secures blessing, 27:1-29.
Deception revealed; Esau supplanted, 27:30-37.
Isaac blesses Esau, 27:39-40.
Dies at age of 180, 35:28-29.
Buried in cave of Machpelah, 49:30-31.
Characteristics: peaceful, 25:14-31; submissive, 22:9; devout, 24:63; 25:21; easily entreated, 27:22-27; 27:35-40.
Ancestor of Jesus, Matt. 1:2; Luke 3:34.

(To Be Continued Daily)

Brevities

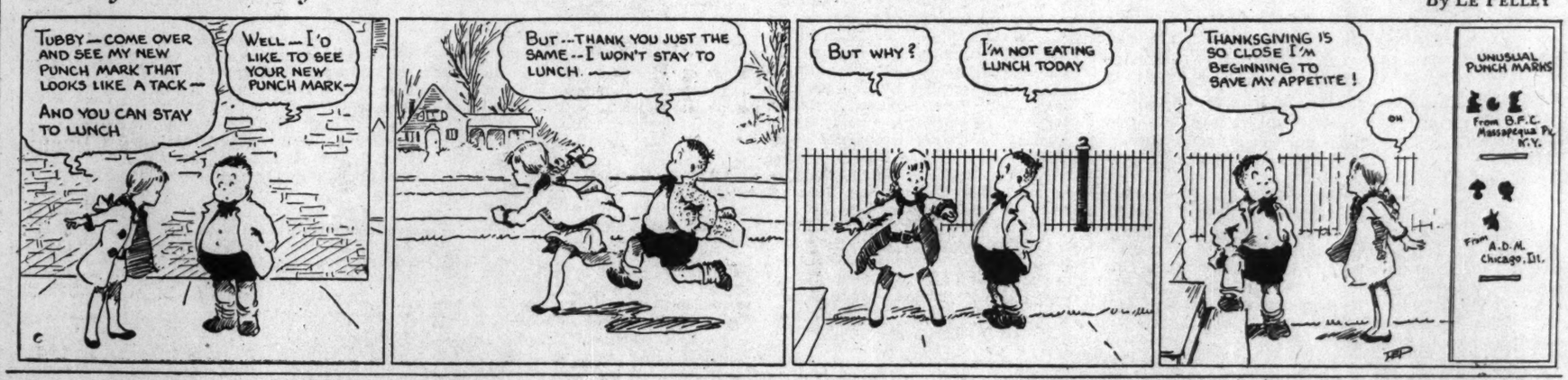
Windsor Daily Star: In a straw vote to choose a national tree for the United States, 2,700,000 ballots were cast, the California Big Tree, or Sequoia gigantea, winning with a total of 788,115. That's probably because the Sequoia gigantea figures so frequently in the movies—whether the scene be New England, the Riviera, Shanghai or the Sahara Desert.

Richmond Times-Dispatch: Smedley Butler says the Japanese have originated nothing in the military art. We believe, though, they were the first to "launch a defensive."

Louisville Courier-Journal: Russia is at last about to become a civilized occidental nation. A chain of 5- and 10-cent stores has been launched.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Going Into Training*

By LE PELLEY


TUBBY—COME OVER AND SEE MY NEW PUNCH MARK THAT LOOKS LIKE A TACK—
AND YOU CAN STAY TO LUNCH
WELL—I'D LIKE TO SEE YOUR NEW PUNCH MARK—
BUT—THANK YOU JUST THE SAME—I WON'T STAY TO LUNCH.
BUT WHY?
I'M NOT EATING LUNCH TODAY
THANKSGIVING IS SO CLOSE I'M BEGINNING TO SAVE MY APPETITE!
OH
UNUSUAL PUNCH MARKS
From B.F.C. Massapequa Pk. N.Y.
From A.D.M. Chicago, Ill.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Ho, Hum!*

By CARMACK

Last night just as I was about to suggest we try to coax the Boss into an after-supper tussle, ol' Jerry went to the window and looked out—
"It's dark," he said-"what's everybody waiting for? Why don't they go to bed?"
"Shucks," I said, "you'd never get the Boss to go to bed this early"—
At which Jerry yawned and said, "well, it's my bedtime, and if you don't mind, I'll turn in"—
And to bed he went-

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Thanksgiving

IN 1918, after the armistice, a newspaper in Paris published a map of that city. It is full of small black dots. Each one shows where an enemy air bomb fell. They are so numerous as almost to hide the map.

Yet the casualties were surprisingly few. So few that, after a while, when the warning sirens of the fire department shrieked through the darkened streets of every *arrondissement*, Parisians balked at retiring to their cellars and instead opened the windows to watch the battle in the skies.

Big Bertha, designed to smash the morale of the city, was even less sinister in actual effect. With the exception of a very few sad occurrences the disaster and dismay it was intended to produce never happened. After the first shock citizens nonchalantly timed the twenty-minute interval at which the shells dropped, at certain hours of each day, much in the manner in which horsemen clock a trotting tryout.

Today the world witnesses for the first time a concert of many nations acting, not merely talking, to protect a weaker country from the aggression of a stronger one. And, in these columns, several days since, the confessed partial failure of the poison-gas makers was recorded. Passages of it bear repeating. Chemical war experts disclose their deep disappointment:

> A plane might carry enough poison in one tank to kill every individual in a city, if each molecule of the poison could reach its target—but that's the rub. Most of it will never reach a human being.

Can it be doubted that despite the waywardness of mankind a Supreme Being lovingly protects them from their own undoing? One wonders whether Shakespeare himself grasped the full significance of his own words:

> There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
> Rough-hew them how we will.

It is for that divinity, operative in the affairs of men, that tomorrow a nation's churches will be filled with people. With renewed courage, facing the world in which much that is wrong remains to be righted, they rejoice with Job for every new proof that:

> He disappointeth the devices of the crafty, so that their hands cannot perform their enterprise.

Not in the spirit of self-righteousness will they thus rejoice. Rather will they remember with humility that "the crafty" refers to no special group. That it is mankind's almost universal belief in the power of evil and the expediency of wrongdoing that perverts their activities into discovering means and instruments of destruction. Not the Pharisee's arrogant declaration, "God, I thank thee, that I am not as other men are," but fervent thankfulness that although men, in their wilfulness, have sought out many inventions of evil, it is because of the mercies of God that we are not all consumed.

That is the simple, heartfelt thanksgiving in which all, regardless of creed or sect, may join as they lift prayers of praise to God for His goodness to men.

'Lost' in the Antarctic

SOMEWHERE in the frozen wastes of Antarctica, deep in an ice-locked land bigger than America and as empty as the sky, Lincoln Ellsworth has suddenly been cut off from radio touch with the outside world. Some days have elapsed since the supply ship Wyatt Earp, based at Dundee Island, picked up a message from the American explorer and his pilot, Herbert Hollick-Kenyon, who were attempting a transantarctic flight to Little America.

What does that sudden silence mean? Has his plane been forced down short of its 20-hour fuel radius, short of its 2140-mile goal? Or does it simply mean the radio "went dead," or that atmospheric conditions have cut off communication while the explorer continued safely on to his projected landing on the Bay of Whales.

Airplane and radio have proved their practicability in polar exploration, and provided a certain degree of safety. The sudden failure of Ellsworth's radio already has spurred steps for rescue with the laying down of food depots along the line of Ellsworth's advance. Occasional inconsistencies in radio performance in polar regions have cropped up before. Harold June, chief pilot of the second Byrd Expedition, explains that on several occasions radio contact between the Byrd and the previous Ellsworth Expedition camp was completely broken off.

The picture of two men cast away in the bleak polar interior is a dismal one to dwell upon. Yet it is inspiring to recall that nowhere have men risen above greater physical toil and privation than in the grim desolation of the south polar continent. The story of the Shackleton Expedition's open-boat voyage to civilization after their ship, the Endurance, was crushed in the Antarctic ice is one of the epics of exploration.

Getting lost, it seems, is all in an explorer's day. Dr. Ellsworth's apprehensive countrymen may gain some reassurance from the fact that this is not the first time he has asserted that perilous prerogative of failing to return home until long overdue. Once he and Roald Amundsen made a forced landing near the north pole and spent many anxious days before they were able to take off safely for home.

Those who know Lincoln Ellsworth and what he has achieved in polar research will find in that last audible radio report, "All is well," something to justify their hope that the explorer and his pilot are safely quartered in the abandoned Byrd camp at Little America.

Unionism Disunited

RESIGNATION of John L. Lewis from his position as one of the numerous vice-presidents of the American Federation of Labor takes out of the federation council one of its most colorful and vigorous figures. But to say that it takes him out of the national picture of American labor movements probably would be the opposite of the facts.

Statements by the mine workers' spokesman and by William Green, president of the federation, confirm the assumption that the point at issue lies between the adherents of old-time craft unionism and the advocates of the newer, but already well established type of organization called the vertical or industrial type union. The indications are, too, that the struggle will be a long and hard one.

Mr. Lewis was the leader of a campaign for extension of the industrial-type union at the last two A. F. of L. conventions. His charges of ineffectiveness against the present type of organization were the subject of a long and unprecedented reply by the federation's executive council. His position as president of the United Mine Workers of America entitles him, by federation tradition, to a vice-presidency and a place on this council.

The Mine Workers and the International Garment Workers' Union represent two leading examples of the type of vertical organization, or organization from top to bottom of the working ranks of an industry, which many believe is the only answer on labor's part to the high integration of mass-production industries. Its extension into the automotive and rubber industries where craft unions of a relatively few skilled machinists have a tenuous hold, is the principal bone of contention.

Workers in the automobile factories seem ready for this type of unionization, as is indicated by negotiations of independent unions, a federation-sponsored union and even company unions for organization into one comprehensive unit.

Against the encouragement of such industrial unions stands an array of craft unions headed at the recent convention by William L. Hutcheson, president of the Carpenters' Union and representative of an industry so torn by jurisdictional strife between construction crafts that it has been at various times a leading field for open-shop agitation. It threatened to disrupt the last federation convention with one of its internal rows. Certainly here is an example of the need of a union broad enough to settle its own family differences and to make agreements on which employers can depend.

It is unfortunate that organized labor, great as is its need for cohesion, should have to divide before it can agree on this question of vertical versus craft unionism. But experience will of course settle the issue in time, and probabilities are that Mr. Lewis will not always remain among the "outs," for the tide seems to be running in the direction of industrial-type unionism.

Celebrating Progress

AS HARVARD approaches its 300th anniversary, it plans to initiate a fund that will enable the university to consolidate its past gains and move out across new intellectual frontiers. Because President Conant believes that hope lies in men, he has set his net for unusual qualities among teachers and students. The fund will establish several new professorships and national scholarships.

The inducement offered in the professorships is academic latitude; the privilege for a professor of extraordinary ability—a Whitehead, a Santayana, a Munsterberg—to leap the walls of his specialized subjects and range at will among other branches of knowledge. The professor would create his chair; the chair would not dictate to the professor. The scholarships are designed to bring youthful talent from every part of the nation, regardless of the winners' economic circumstances.

The professorships hold particular promise if they hasten the day when education can integrate its manifold parts. The world has pursued a route of increasing complexity from the days of Aristotle, Plato and even Erasmus, when a scholar might hope to assimilate what he learned into a digestible and harmonious whole. Specialization and multitudinous new facets of education have enlarged the task of the professor and the student until neither may hope always to encompass the whole body of knowledge. A conscious effort toward integration is needed.

After years of turning up new materials, we may now be on the way to fit them into the pattern hoped for by Ralph Waldo Emerson, when he said that colleges should not turn out just men who are lawyers but rather lawyers who are educated men.

Long of Louisiana

Book News of the Day

THAT Louisiana under Huey P. Long was, in effect, an American Fascist dictatorship, nobody can now deny. The forms of democracy were retained, but democracy itself had fled, if, indeed, Louisiana had known it for a long time. To a corrupt political control over a poverty-stricken state, Huey Long brought the genius of his energy and political skill, the genial ruthlessness of his methods, and such phrases as "Every Man a King" which hid the absence of social reforms in his own bailiwick. Behind the façade of expensive new roads, "free" textbooks and a big university were the hideous facts of a dictatorship largely based on force. There was some talk, before his assassination, whether the clause in the Constitution requiring maintenance of a democratic government in the states should be invoked. That no such government existed in Louisiana is fairly clear.

* * *

THE STORY OF HUEY LONG, by Carleton Beals (Philadelphia: Lippincott. $2.50) is entertaining and horrifying by turns, despite the superficial nature of the author's judgments and his obvious prejudices. The gaudiest chapter describes "Kingfish Kultur" and the subservience of Louisiana State University authorities to the jesting tyranny of the Governor.

Mr. Beals is primarily preoccupied with Huey in relationship to Louisiana, and the paragraphs devoted to his career in Washington are rare and generally misinformed. The background which produced Long is important. "Climatically, racially and to some extent institutionally, Louisiana is closer to Cuba or Mexico than it is to Connecticut," says Mr. Beals. He stresses this point, and apparently with reason.

* * *

But when he turns his attention to the larger canvas of Washington he fails again and again to catch a true likeness. In his discussion of the Long filibuster against NRA, Mr. Beals never once mentions that the group which actually humbled the Kingfish was the Senate Liberals. Again, Mr. Beals's assumption that when the Senate refused by an overwhelming majority to investigate Long's sensational charges against James A. Farley, it was simply "dirty politics," is mistaken. The fact is, of course, that Long was unable to present any reasonable evidence to substantiate his charges, and ultimately nearly the whole Senate turned against him.

Mr. Beals's book is shrill and strident. There is evidence of hasty preparation. He attacks nearly everybody. As he mows down in turn Mr. Hoover, Mr. Roosevelt, Hugh Johnson, Carter Glass, James A. Farley and others, the carnage is terrific. Despite all this, the voluminous and day-to-day accounts of the Buffoon Dictator, who could match buccaneer's cutlass with any rapier in the Senate, and win, is of deep interest to any student of government.

R. L. S.

Getting Too Chummy!

Miss-Nobody-in-Particular Again!

SHE was seated in a compartment of that straight-up-and-down electric railroad on top of the Gornergrat in Switzerland, waiting to make the return trip to Zermatt. So engrossed with the magnificent panorama of Switzerland's fascinating playground spread out before her, she was hardly aware that two people had entered the coach until graciously proffered what appeared to be a piece of apple turnover by a very sweet-faced little Englishwoman, who said, "And would you have a bit of pasty?"

Mr. and Mrs. W—— of Devonshire were the new companions. Tea-time had arrived, and regardless of the all-absorbing grandeur about them, they were calmly having their tea from that most famous of institutions, an English tea "bawsket." They had left their home near Tavistock the day before, coming directly to the top of the Gornergrat to remain overnight and enjoy the glorious sunrise from the mountaintop. It was late in the season, however, and the hotel was closing the following day. Accommodations were not up to standard, so they had decided to go down to Zermatt for a short stay where they would be more comfortable.

* * *

It was a spontaneous friendship in every sense of that word: Miss Nobody-in-Particular liked them tremendously, and they apparently liked her. The three "chance" acquaintances stayed at the same hotel in Zermatt for several days and had many happy jaunts and trips together in that invigorating mountain atmosphere.

Mr. and Mrs. W—— were bound for Mentone in the south of France to spend the autumn and winter; the lone American was on her way to Paris and to sail home within a fortnight, so they had to separate. But they resolved to keep track of each other and planned to meet again. The W——'s said they did little traveling now except to the south of France to spend their winters, so it was decided that the American traveler must pay them a visit the next time she came to England.

True to their agreement, they kept in touch with each other, and after the United States entered the "European controversy," Mrs. W—— wrote Miss Nobody-in-Particular, asking her to send to them any friend serving at the front who needed peace and quiet during leave. Later when she went over to do war service, she spent her own furlough in the W——'s delightful country home—the first of a number of pleasant visits at "Burnsall." And now each time she goes abroad, she always plans to land at Plymouth, for she knows she will find one of the Burnsall cars waiting on the dock to "fetch her," as Mrs. W—— expresses it.

When Mrs. W—— learned that Miss Nobody-in-Particular's brother and his family were preparing for a tour of Europe, she forthwith sent them an invitation to sojourn at Burnsall when they were in England. At first the brother's thought was to decline the invitation; he felt it would be an imposition for his sister's friends to entertain him and his wife and daughter. But Mrs. W—— insisted that they come, for—"How can they know how English people live if they do not visit in their homes?" The brother was assured he need not hesitate to accept this hospitality, for the sister had already learned that English people genuinely mean it when they extend an invitation to visit in their homes.

* * *

Immediately following this visit, the brother wrote his sister that her friends had quite "out-southerned our southerners" in their splendid hospitality. Not only were the American travelers met by a car at the dock in Plymouth, but they were driven all over the beautiful Devon countryside; they were taken over Cothele—the home of the Earl of Mt. Edgcumb; they were taken to Endsleigh—the Devon country home of the Duke of Bedford; they visited humble homes and village markets.

The "chance" meeting of this charming English couple and this lone American traveler way up atop one of Switzerland's famous mountains has grown into an enduring friendship. The English couple continually do such loving things for the American; a painting of the Devon countryside she admired was taken off their drawing-room wall and presented to her; they have a perpetual subscription of the London Times Weekly sent her that she may always have a bit of England near her.

That hauteur or aloofness so often attributed to the Britisher? "Never encountered it," vouchsafed Miss Nobody-in-Particular. She agrees with that understanding poet who said:

> If you walk with truth and a friendly heart,
> You'll find friends waiting there.

E. M. M.

North . . South . . East . . West

Texas in Its Ninety-Ninth Year

By Frank L. Perrin

DALLAS, TEXAS

WITHIN a few weeks now Texas will have reached and crossed its century meridian. It has laid aside, except on state occasions, all its flags but one. This is the flag which floats in majestic glory over its schoolhouses, its state Capitol, and is cherished and defended by all its loyal sons and daughters. In a day or two I am to visit historic Austin, the capital city, and the great university which is rapidly attaining high rank in the roll of American schools.

Really it causes me to pause a moment to adjust my bearings and review the record, as I realize that I have watched and been familiar with the growth and development of this majestic State during forty of these one hundred years. Today, riding a bus for thirty miles east of Dallas to visit a boon companion I had not seen for thirty-five years, I discovered, finally, that he himself had been a passenger on the same conveyance, had seen me embark and disembark. Neither recognized the other until we met later in the presence of others who knew both. He must have changed during the years.

In these days of economic readjustment it is refreshing to learn of the steady and ample income being derived by thousands of Texans from the oil fields which have been located and developed since the first years of our clinging and now almost outworn depression. This newest field is in what is known as East Texas. The region was not an attractive one before oil was found there, and it is not exactly a thing of beauty now. It is not advertised as either a summer or winter resort.

The history of that region, properly written and with just a little imaginative coloring interjected for good measure, would read like a romance. A few years ago, a gentleman whose name I might tell you, conceived the plan of turning a vast tract of the cut-over pine area in that sandy, barren section into a pecan orchard. He bought, finally, a tract of nearly 1000 acres for about four times that many dollars, and set to work to bring about the materialization of what his friends regarded as a rather fantastic dream. Now his orchard is an oil field, with derricks everywhere. He has retired from professional life, not as horticulturist, but as a multimillionaire landed proprietor.

* * *

A banker with whom I visited told me that he and three other cautious friends invested $100,000 in the East Texas fields two years ago and that their quarterly dividend is 10 per cent, with an extra Christmas dividend this year of that amount. All this is being realized under the limitations imposed by federal authority. The wells, if permitted to flow to capacity, would yield a much higher return in barrels or gallons, but perhaps not much more in net revenue. As a friendly philosopher and adviser once remarked in discussing a prospective venture, "divide that by two and it is still a good thing."

But I shall return to my desk without any oil stocks. I did not come here to purchase or promote the sale of oil or oil wells. I have safely stored away in a none-too-strong box a fine collection of handsomely engraved and beautifully printed stock certificates entitling me to share in the profits of a number of Nevada gold and silver mines. These I would exchange or donate upon request.

* * *

All Texas is preparing to keep open house next year when the centennial is observed. Great preparations are being made in Dallas and in other cities where ceremonies are planned. It seems that Dallas is to do the honors as the "Centennial City." A large tract has been added to the fair-grounds site, and new buildings are under construction and old ones are being remodeled and dressed up for the event. Texans modestly pretend to believe that few from other states of the Union will be interested enough to come down to see the show. But I think they will be surprised when they realize how many are interested in the tremendous development that has taken place here in the last quarter of a century. Texas is no longer the frontier. Just where that frontier has receded to I do not know. But it is no longer here, or hereabouts, as I knew it when I made my first apologetic appearance here in 1896. If Texas was ever a little wild, as I will testify it was, it has been tamed.

I discovered here in Dallas, when I inquired the location of a well-mannered billiard hall, that these quite respectable public institutions are outlawed in Texas. My informant observed that the people of Texas would be regarded as quite highly moral if they did not play billiards. My observation, politely expressed, was that the people of Texas must be "anything else but" if they were not permitted to play the game.

The Wide Horizon

Understanding vs. Revolution

By Harold G. Moulton
President, the Brookings Institution

[Excerpts of a summary prepared for and published by Fortune Magazine, based on a three-year inquiry by the Brookings Institution of Washington. Reprinted by special permission of Fortune.]

Second of Three Articles

AMONG the more direct lines of attack on the problem of increasing the income of the masses, raising money wages has seemed to many people to be the simplest and most effective method. Indeed, the view that increasing money wages is the only road to permanent prosperity has in recent years been endorsed by many business leaders as well as by labor organizations. It has, moreover, had an important place in the program of the present Administration, having been extensively experimented with under the auspices of the National Recovery Administration.

If the method of increasing money wages is to be successful, it is evident that it must not be accompanied by a proportional increase in prices. Since money wages enter directly into the expenses of production, it is sometimes argued that in the very nature of the case an increase in money wages is nullified by proportional increases in prices. That such is not always the case is evident from the history of wages in relation to prices over a long period. . . .

From 1900 to 1929 the average weekly wages of workers increased 38 per cent, while at the same time the hours were shortened by approximately 13 per cent. In the prosperity period from 1922 to 1929 the hourly earnings of workers increased slightly, while the cost of living tended to decline a little. On the whole, therefore, it must be admitted that increasing money wages is sometimes a means of increasing the income of the wage-earning population.

The expansion of the real income of workers by these means has, however, been slow and halting. The chief reason for this is that the process runs counter to individual competition. Under a competitive system there is always a strong pressure toward a reduction of money wages, since cutting wages brings a differential advantage to the individual business, regardless of the ultimate general results.

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Similarly, even though a particular businessman may be convinced that higher real wages are essential to sustained prosperity, he hesitates to advance the wages of his workers above the market level through fear that his costs would be raised without any proportionate increase in the demand for his products, inasmuch as his particular employees at best spend only a small part of their wages for the products which they have helped to create. All business enterprises must raise wages simultaneously if they are to receive the benefits of expanding purchasing power.

In view of these factors a competitive system cannot rely upon voluntary money-wage increases as an adequate means of increasing mass purchasing power. . . .

If we cannot look forward to raising the material level of existence of the masses by increasing money wages, there remains the alternative of accomplishing the same end through reduction in prices. This alternative has the advantage of working in accord with, rather than at cross purposes to, the competitive system. It is not commonly appreciated that capitalism has squarely faced the problem of income distribution and that its basic underlying theory recognizes the necessity of an ever-expanding mass purchasing power in order to absorb the expanding capacity of the productive establishment. . . .

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In a society operated for private profit each business manager, it was argued, naturally seeks to reduce costs by increasing the efficiency of production. By so doing he gains a differential advantage over his competitors—a wider margin of profits. Because of the possibility of expanding sales by price concessions, prices will be reduced in rough proportion to the increase in technological and operating efficiency. . . .

Note that the theory of progress under capitalism, thus outlined, implies the maintenance of money wages. For if wages are not maintained the real purchasing power or income of the masses will not be expanded. The reduction of prices which is significant is that reduction which results from increased production efficiency. . . .

The price-reduction method of distributing income has the outstanding advantage over other methods that the benefits are automatically extended to the entire population. An increase in money wages, with prices stationary, will enlarge the buying power of the wage-earning group, but it will not improve the position of the equally important parts of the population which do not work for wages. Similarly, profit sharing may bring higher standards to that particular section of the population which is in a position to share in profits; but it would be of no value to the agricultural population or to persons whose incomes are derived from salaries. But a reduction in prices gives to *every* purchaser a larger return for his money.